

THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

U. N. C.
Current Affairs
Reading Room

May 19, 1951

Volume III, Number 14

**Published Each Week by
The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies**

*Appointed by the American Council of Learned
Societies and the Social Science Research Council*

The Economics of Soviet Book Publishing

The Report on the Five-Year Plan

Anglo-American Rivalry in the Near East

The List of May Day Slogans

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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Current Digest of the Soviet Press, copyright 1951 by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies. Published weekly at 1745 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan, by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. Editorial and executive offices, 413 West 117th Street, New York 27, N. Y.

Fifty-two issues a year, with four quarterly indexes. Subscription price: \$50.00 a year to institutions, organizations or individuals paying \$100.00 in each case yearly to sustaining operational fund. A reduced rate of \$25.00 a year may be granted to persons directly associated with any sustaining subscriber or for additional subscriptions by the sustaining organization or individual after the initial subscription has been entered. Subscriptions at the reduced rate must run concurrently with the initial sustaining subscription. Single copies of the Digest or quarterly index, \$3.00.

Printed by Edwards Brothers, Lithographers, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Reentered as Second Class Matter May 24, 1950, under provisions of Section 34, 33 P. L. & R., 1948, paragraph (b), at the Post Office at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The Economics of Soviet Book Publishing

SOME QUESTIONS OF THE ECONOMICS OF BOOK PUBLISHING. (By V. V. Leman. Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing, the monthly organ of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Chief Administration of the Printing Trades, Publishing and Bookselling], No. 1, January [published in March], pp. 5-8. Complete text.) The production cost of a book is influenced by numerous factors, chief among which are the size of the edition and the book's size in standard "publisher's signatures."*

If one leaves out of account the effect of the book's printed size upon the economics of publishing it, there remains only one basic factor affecting production cost—the number of copies in which it is printed.

To determine the effect of edition size upon a book's production cost it is necessary to compare the costs of similar books, identical in size but differing in number of copies printed, or to trace the changes wrought in the various components of total production cost for the same "publisher's signature" of a book when printed in varying numbers of copies.

To simplify matters we have chosen the latter method of comparison.

Book production costs can be divided into three categories:

1. Costs directly proportionate to quantity, hence constant per copy, regardless of the number of copies. The cost of the paper (granted identical format) belongs in this category.
2. Costs per copy affected by the number of copies printed, i.e., diminishing as the press run increases—such as the

author's royalty (which is constant within a given bracket of edition size†), expenses of editing the mss. and designing the book, and general publisher's overhead when distributed in planned fashion among the total volume of the publisher's output.

3. Costs per copy under the [standard] scale of printing charges: these costs decrease as the number of copies increases, but not proportionately to the increase in the number of copies.

In analyzing the economics of a single "publisher's signature" of a book we should take the indices which are most typical in publishing experience.

For our calculations let us take the minimum author's royalty rate for belles-lettres, which is also the median rate for other kinds of writing—1500 rubles per "author's signature." Costs of editing the mss. and designing the book are set at the very modest calculation of 400 rubles per "publisher's signature," and publisher's overhead at 200 rubles per "publisher's signature."

Paper cost can be put at the average cost prevailing in central publishing houses, six kopeks per sheet equivalent in size to the "publisher's signature" of 16 pages 5 1/2" x 8 1/2".

We shall calculate the printshop charges on the basis of the standard rates under article 60-10, with no overcharges [i.e., for overset, author's corrections, rush order, overtime, etc.].

To make our calculations more graphic, let us arbitrarily

* [The "publisher's signature"—"izdatelsky list"—is a conventional measure employed in Soviet publishing. Whatever the actual page dimensions and number of pages, a book's size is reckoned in terms of this standard unit of 16 pages approximately 5 1/2" x 8 1/2". In the Soviet publishing world, therefore, a 32-page atlas with pages 11" x 17", a 128-page book with pages 5 1/2" x 8 1/2" and a 512-page pocket handbook with pages 2 3/4" x 4 1/4" are all counted books of eight "publisher's signatures." (Somewhat similar terms, such as octavo, are no longer widely used in the United States because they have been applied so variously that they have ceased to connote specific, standard sizes.) The Russian "publisher's signature," an arbitrary measure, is not to be confused with the actual printed signatures of the book nor with the equally arbitrary so-called "author's signature"—40,000 ens, roughly 6000 words—on the basis of which Soviet authors' royalties are calculated, as ex-

plained below. The "publisher's signature" may contain the wordage of several "author's signatures," depending on type size; and neither of these will correspond to the actual printed signature of the book except when the printed signature happens to be exactly 16 pages 5 1/2" x 8 1/2" and printed in a type size allowing 40,000 ens in that space.—Trans.]

† [Author's royalties are calculated per "author's signature" of about 6000 words, the sum per "signature" being set by individual contract with the publisher but regulated by established maximum and minimum rates for various categories of writing (belles-lettres, scientific books, children's books, etc.). The scale is graduated according to number of copies printed, but does not begin to decline sharply per thousand copies until quite large editions are reached. The royalty is payable upon printing of the book, sale being taken for granted.—Trans.]

TABLE 1

| Copies | Production Costs in Kopeks | | | | | | Wholesale (Kopeks) | Production Cost (%)* |
|--------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------|-------|----------|-------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Royalty | Editing, Designing | Overhead | Paper | Printing | Total | | |
| 1,000 | 150.0 | 40.0 | 20.0 | 6.0 | 30.0 | 246.0 | 23.0 | 1070 |
| 2,000 | 75.0 | 20.0 | 10.0 | 6.0 | 17.1 | 128.1 | 23.0 | 557 |
| 3,000 | 50.0 | 13.3 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 12.7 | 88.7 | 23.0 | 385 |
| 4,000 | 37.5 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 10.4 | 68.9 | 23.0 | 300 |
| 5,000 | 30.0 | 8.0 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 9.1 | 57.1 | 23.0 | 248 |
| 6,000 | 25.0 | 7.0 | 3.5 | 6.0 | 7.8 | 49.3 | 23.0 | 214 |
| 7,000 | 21.4 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 43.2 | 23.0 | 188 |
| 8,000 | 18.8 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 38.6 | 23.0 | 168 |
| 9,000 | 16.7 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 35.4 | 23.0 | 154 |
| 10,000 | 15.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 32.8 | 23.0 | 143 |
| 11,000 | 13.7 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 30.3 | 23.0 | 132 |
| 12,000 | 12.5 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 28.7 | 23.0 | 125 |
| 13,000 | 11.5 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 27.4 | 23.0 | 119 |
| 14,000 | 10.7 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 26.3 | 23.0 | 114 |
| 15,000 | 10.0 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 25.1 | 23.0 | 109 |
| 20,000 | 7.5 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 21.2 | 23.0 | 92 |
| 50,000 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 6.0 | 3.2 | 13.4 | 23.0 | 58 |

* Percentage of wholesale price.

take the simplest case in book publishing, in which "author's," "publisher's" and actual printed signatures are identical, i.e., in which the printed signature holds 40,000 ens, and in which the book contains no material except the text for which the author alone is paid royalties.

As a suitable basis for analyzing book profitability, let us take the average face value of the central publishing houses' output, 30.6 kopeks per copy per "publisher's signature."

Since the face value is the book's retail price and the publisher sells his output to bookselling agencies at a 25% discount, it would be better and more graphic if we took the wholesale price to show the profitability indices of publishing proper. At the retail price we have selected (30.6 kopeks) the wholesale price charged by the publisher is 23 kopeks per copy per "publisher's signature."

Under the above figure that we have taken, the components of total production cost per copy per "publisher's signature" may be determined for varying editions in relation to the wholesale price per copy per "publisher's signature" (Table 1, p. 3).

The retail price for scientific books and other scholarly works (which have the smallest editions) is 60 kopeks per copy per "publisher's signature;" consequently the wholesale price would be 45 kopeks. At this wholesale price books are profitable in editions of 7000 or more.

Table 1 enables us to determine the reasons for unprofitable publishing, by individual elements of the total production cost, in editions of varying size.

It should be noted that the author's royalties diminish [per copy] only when the number of copies is increased within the limits of the edition-size bracket in which the given royalty applies. When we go beyond this bracket the royalty increases [per copy] and goes down again only when the edition size is increased by a larger percentage than the percentage of increase in the total royalty established for the next larger edition bracket.

On the basis of the calculations cited [in Table 1] one can determine the percentile relationship of the individual cost components in the structure of production costs per copy for various edition sizes (Table 2):

TABLE 2

| Copies | Royalty | Ed. and Design | Overhead | Paper | Printing |
|---------|---------|----------------|----------|-------|----------|
| 1,000 | 61.0 | 16.2 | 8.2 | 2.4 | 12.2 |
| 10,000 | 45.7 | 12.2 | 6.1 | 18.3 | 17.7 |
| 20,000 | 35.4 | 9.4 | 4.7 | 28.3 | 22.2 |
| 50,000 | 22.4 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 44.8 | 23.8 |
| 51,000* | 25.3 | 7.8 | 3.8 | 35.3 | 27.8 |

* Under the draft plan of central publishing houses for 1951.

The relationship of elements of production cost, as shown above, demonstrates that, as the edition size increases, book production cost per copy per "publisher's signature" approaches a figure which is constant or little changing.

According to the data of Table 2, 68.6% of the total produc-

tion cost of an edition of 50,000 consists of expenditures on paper and printing. If we include binding in the book's production cost, the percentage for paper, supplies and printing becomes even higher.

The indices under the draft plan of the central publishing houses differ from the indices cited for an edition of 50,000 largely because of higher royalties, artists' fees and overcharges for complexity of printing.

Analysis of book production cost and profitability shows how the royalty brackets of edition size have become outmoded and inconsistent with the actual editions that are published nowadays; they are particularly outmoded and unrealistic in the category of belles-lettres, since any title is unprofitable in an edition of 15,000 even at the minimum royalty rate in this category, and since belles-lettres are being published in larger and larger editions and still fail to catch up with the daily growing reader demand.

Accordingly, it is necessary to review the brackets of edition size governing royalties, brackets which are too low; to work out the question of further reducing the cost of book paper, and to review the scale of printing charges.

Aside from the matter of book production costs, it is time to unify retail prices for books so that all publishing houses may issue books at standard prices, prices which make the books as accessible as possible to purchasers while making for general profitability of all publishing houses.

Books in the U.S.S.R. serve the fastest and broadest development of the culture of the entire people. Therefore the retail sales price of books should be set in complete accord with the function of the book and with regard for the audience for which it is intended. The prices of books must certainly be within the means of the buyer, since only thus can the book serve its purpose.

It follows that, for example, the price of a textbook intended for school children or students must by all means place the book within their reach. In view of the tasks of universal compulsory education, the retail price of textbooks published for the elementary grades by the Russian Republic Textbook Publishing House has been set at 12 kopeks per "publisher's signature," and those issued for secondary school grades at 15 kopeks, regardless of the production cost of the textbook.

Retail prices for textbooks and study aids for higher educational institutions and technical colleges have been made uniform for all publishing houses in the U.S.S.R., likewise regardless of the actual production cost of the textbooks.

Retail prices for other kinds of books are still set by the plan of each individual publishing house. Consequently the retail prices of identical books of a given kind of writing [belles-lettres, science, poetry, etc.] vary with the publishing houses.

It is high time to unify book prices and the Publishing House of the Chief Administration of the Printing Trades has prepared a draft scale of minimum and maximum retail book prices for all publishing houses in the U.S.S.R. A system of fixed retail prices will help in bringing down production costs, in strengthening financial-planning discipline in the publishing houses and in preventing the publisher from passing on to the buyer unproductive and excess expenditures by increasing the sales price of the book.

The Report on the Five-Year Plan

REPORT OF U.S.S.R. STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE AND U.S.S.R. CENTRAL STATISTICAL BOARD ON RESULTS OF FULFILLMENT OF THE FOURTH (FIRST POSTWAR) FIVE-YEAR PLAN OF THE U.S.S.R., 1946-1950. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 17, pp. 1-2. Complete text:) The postwar five-year plan for reconstruction and development of the U.S.S.R. national economy, 1946-1950, which was approved by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet in March, 1946, has been successfully fulfilled, and the most important plan goals have been considerably exceeded.

Fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan in the Field of Industry.—In the past five-year plan important successes have been achieved in reconstruction and development of industry of the U.S.S.R. It was laid down by the five-year plan that volume of output of all U.S.S.R. industry in 1950, the last year of the five-year plan, was to increase 48% in comparison with the prewar year of 1940. In fact, in 1950 73% more industrial output was produced than in 1940. The five-year plan was fulfilled by industry of the U.S.S.R. in advance of schedule—in four years and three months. The goal for 1950 for volume of industrial output laid down by the five-year plan was exceeded by 17%. On the basis of the introduction of the latest achievements of present-day technology a further rise in the technical level of all branches of socialist industry was secured.

The five-year plan goals in the field of ferrous metallurgy for smelting steel and production of rolled metal have been exceeded. The level of production of rolled metal from ferrous metals laid down by the five-year plan for 1950 was achieved in advance of schedule, in the third quarter of 1949, and the level of steel production in the second quarter of 1950. The five-year plan for iron smelting was fulfilled by the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. Production of ferrous metals as a whole in 1950 exceeded the prewar level by 45%, whereas the five-year plan target was to exceed the prewar level by 35%; at the same time production of iron increased 29% in comparison with the prewar level, steel smelting 49% and rolled metal output 59%. The metallurgical industry of the South, completely destroyed during the war, was reconstructed on a new technical basis and is producing more metal than before the war. Further development of ferrous metallurgy in the Eastern regions of the country continued. Production of iron in the Urals increased in 1950 to 2.6 times the 1940 output, steel to 2.7 times and production of rolled metal to 2.8 times. In Siberia production of iron increased to 1.2 times, steel to 1.7 times and rolled metal twofold. Production of ferrous metals was organized in Central Asia and in the Transcaucasus. In spite of overfulfillment of the plan for steel and rolled metal, production of ferrous metals and particularly of certain types of rolled metal is lagging behind the growing demands of the national economy.

The technology of production in ferrous metallurgy has been perfected. The use of oxygen has been introduced in the steel smelting production. Production of special shapes of rolled metal and grades of steel for the manufacture of new types of machines and instruments has been mastered. Mechanization of labor-absorbing and arduous jobs and the automatization of productive processes has been carried out on an extensive scale. Utilization of equipment has considerably improved. Thus, by the end of 1950 in factories of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy utilization of the effective volume of blast furnaces increased by 25% in comparison with 1940, and output of steel per square meter of open hearth furnace by 33%.

In the field of nonferrous metallurgy as a result of the construction of new mines, refineries and factories, and also of improvement in the work of existing enterprises, production of copper, aluminum, nickel, lead, zinc, and other nonferrous and rare metals considerably exceeded prewar levels. However, the growing demands of the national economy require still more rapid growth in production of nonferrous metals.

The five-year plan for coal output was overfulfilled. Coal output in 1950 was 104% of the five-year plan target and in-

creased by 57% in comparison with the prewar level. The level of coal output in mines of the Ministry of Coal Mining laid down by the five-year plan for 1950 was reached in advance of schedule, in the fourth quarter of 1949. The coal mines in regions which suffered from the war were reconstructed. The mines of the Donets basin are producing more coal than before the war and more than was envisaged by the five-year plan. The Donbass is once more the largest and most highly mechanized coal basin in the country. Output of coal in the Moscow basin has increased to three times the prewar level. Together with the reconstruction of the Donbass and the Moscow basin, development has continued in the coal industry in the Urals, the Kuznetsk basin, the Karaganda basin, and in other regions of the country. In the East more than twice as much coal was produced in 1950 as before the war. A new coal base, the Pechora basin, has been considerably expanded. The prewar level of peat production has been exceeded.

The mechanization of processes of cutting, breaking and conveying coal has been completed, and also the mechanization of underground transport and the loading of coal into railway trucks. New machines for mechanizing the heaping of coal in stopes and also for loading coal and rock in entries have been created and introduced. Work has begun on switching the coal mines to complex mechanization, and remote and automatic control of the work of machines and mechanisms is being introduced.

The five-year plan program for reconstruction and development of the oil industry has been overfulfilled. In 1950 output of oil was 107% of the five-year plan target and 22% more than before the war. The oil industry of the Maikop and Grozny fields and the oil industry of the Western Ukraine, destroyed during the war, were completely reconstructed and technically re-equipped. As a result of successful geological survey work, considerable industrial reserves of oil and gas have been discovered and prepared. New machinery is being widely introduced in oil extraction, in boring oil wells and in oil refining. Production of high octane aviation fuel and aviation oil has been expanded and the quality of manufactured oil products improved. New oil refineries and installations, equipped with up-to-date Soviet machinery, have been built and large oil pipelines have been constructed. At the same time the rapid growth of oil output requires speeding up construction of new oil refineries.

The importance of new oil regions in the East has greatly increased. Large new oil fields and oil refineries have been created in the Bashkir Republic. Output and refining of oil is developing rapidly in Kuibyshev Province and the Turkmenian, Uzbek and Kazakh Republics. Large new oil deposits have been opened up in the Tatar Republic. The relative importance of the Eastern regions in the total oil production of the Union increased to 44%, compared with 12% in 1940.

The gas industry has undergone further development. The Saratov-Moscow, Dashava-Kiev and Kokhtla Yarva-Leningrad gas pipelines have been built and put into operation. Construction of enterprises for the production of synthetic liquid fuel has been developed.

The five-year program for output of electric power was overfulfilled. The level of production of electric power laid down by the five-year plan in 1950 was reached in advance of schedule, in the fourth quarter of 1949. Output of electric power in 1950 was 110% of the five-year plan target and exceeded the 1940 level by 87%. In regions which suffered from the war considerably more electric power was produced than in 1940.

Electric power stations which were destroyed during the war have been reconstructed in the Donets basin, the Dnieper region, Kiev, Kharkov, Lvov, Odessa, Nikolayev, Sevastopol, Novorossisk, Krasnodar, Grozny, Stalingrad, Voronezh, Bryansk, Kalinin, Minsk, Vilnius, Riga, Tallin, Petrozavodsk and other cities. All the hydroelectric power stations have been reconstructed, including six large hydroelectric power stations envisaged by the five-year plan. The Lenin Dnieper Hydroelectric Power Station was reconstructed. The following new

hydroelectric power stations were constructed and brought into full operation: Shcherbakov, Niva No. 3, Farkhad, Khrami, Sukhumi, Krasnopol'yansk, Shirokovo and others. Much construction work was carried out on the Upper Svir, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Gyumushk, Tsimlyansk, Niva No. 1, Matkozhensk and other hydroelectric power stations, which will assure their being brought into operation in 1951-1952. Construction of the Gorky Hydroelectric Power Station on the Volga and the Molotov Hydroelectric Power Station on the Kama has been widely developed. New thermal electric power stations and electric and thermal networks have been erected.

In 1946-1950 the most up-to-date power machinery was introduced at electric power stations. At the thermal electric power stations steam turbines and high-pressure boilers of Soviet production were installed, including new types of high-pressure turbines for heating purposes with a capacity of 25,000 kilowatts each, drum boilers for 100-atmosphere pressure and a steam temperature of 510 degrees, and also uniflow boilers for the same steam parameters. Generators with hydrogen cooling, high-voltage air switches, high-frequency and other up-to-date safety devices have been introduced, while boiler burning and feeding processes at the electric power stations have been made automatic. Two-thirds of the district [local] hydroelectric power stations have automatic control of the installations.

In the field of machine-building the five-year plan goal for production of machine tools, machines, mechanisms and instruments was exceeded as a whole by 17%. Machine-building output in 1950 exceeded 1940 production 2.3 times. The level of production of the machines, equipment and instruments laid down by the five-year plan for 1950 was reached in advance of schedule, in the first quarter of 1950.

The growth in machine and equipment production took place on a new technical basis. Highly effective production methods and technological processes received wide dissemination in the machine-building plants: mass production and automatic processing lines, welding by automatic and semiautomatic machines under a coating of a fusing agent, hardening of parts by high-frequency current, centrifugal casting and iron mold casting, die casting, accelerated methods of metal cutting.

During the years of the five-year plan, the branches of machine building fundamentally recast the nomenclature of production. About 250 new types of metal-cutting machine tools for general purposes, more than 1000 types of specialized and aggregate machine tools, 23 types of automatic and semiautomatic machines were introduced, as well as 34 types of press-forging automatic machines, powerful pneumatic molding machines, machines for pressure casting and centrifugal casting, 26 automatic machine-tool conveyer belts and an automatic factory for manufacturing motorcar parts.

In 1950 production of metallurgical equipment increased in comparison with 1940 4.8 times, output of steam turbines 2.6 times, production of electrical equipment threefold. Coal combines, rock and coal-loading machines, oil-boring installations for deep-boring, powerful mud pumps and many other types of high production equipment were produced for the fuel industry. Production of oil apparatus in 1950 increased threefold compared with 1940.

Production of new trunk line steam freight locomotives, electric locomotives, Diesel engine locomotives, tip cars, all-metal boxcars, refrigerator cars and all-metal passenger cars was organized for railroad transport needs.

Output of tractors in 1950 increased in comparison with 1940 3.8 times, of combines 3.6 times, of tractor plows 3.1 times, tractor drills 5.5 times, tractor cultivators 3.1 times. More than 150 efficient new agricultural machines have been introduced and accepted for mass production.

However, the level reached in production of power equipment, heavy metal-cutting and press-forging equipment, complex equipment for the oil industry and certain types of instruments is not satisfying the growing needs of the national economy.

In the field of the chemical industry the five-year plan target was 1.5 times the prewar level of production in 1950. In fact, output of the chemical industry was 1.8 times the prewar level. Nitrogen fertilizer production in 1950 was 2.2 times the prewar level and of potash fertilizers 1.4 times, i.e., more than was envisaged by the five-year plan. Production of phosphate fertilizers in 1950 increased 1.9 times in comparison with 1940.

Production of synthetic rubber increased in comparison with the prewar level.

New types of output in the synthetic flax industry, the plastic, oil paint, pharmaceutical and other branches of the chemical industry have been introduced or considerably expanded. The five-year plan for production of dyes was overfulfilled. The number of types of dyes produced rose to 320 in 1950, compared with 186 in 1940. Moreover, the production of high-quality, durable dyes increased. Production of camera color film was introduced.

Production of building materials exceeded the prewar level. Production of cement in 1950 increased 1.8 times in comparison with 1940, and of window glass 1.9 times. The five-year plan goal for 1950 for production of cement was met 101% by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Building Materials Industry and 97% in the U.S.S.R. as a whole. The five-year plan program for production of brick and tile was not completely fulfilled. Production of building materials and their quality still lag behind the growing demands of the national economy.

In the lumber industry delivery of commercial lumber in 1950 increased 36% compared with 1940, but the five-year plan program was not completely fulfilled. The five-year plan target for the supply of machines and mechanisms to the timber industry was overfulfilled, but as a result of unsatisfactory utilization of mechanisms, the growth in labor productivity in timber felling was insufficient during the years of the five-year plan. Production of paper in 1950 increased 47% in comparison with 1940.

During the period 1946-1950 rapid reconstruction and development took place in the textile, clothing, knitwear, footwear and other branches of the light industry. In 1950 output of these branches of industry increased 17% in comparison with 1940. Output of the basic products of light industry increased during the five-year plan period to 2.4 times for cotton cloth, 2.9 times for woolen cloth, 5.2 times for hosiery, 3.2 times for leather footwear, sevenfold for rubber footwear, but the five-year plan target for output of cotton cloth and footwear was not met. The variety of cloth, clothing and knitwear and footwear was considerably improved and expanded.

Production of the basic products of the food industry rose considerably during the five years. In 1950 the prewar level of production of butter was exceeded by 57%, of vegetable oil and other fats by 10%, of meat by 7%, of the fish catch by 27%, sausage products by 20%, canned goods by 48%, sugar by 17%, confectionery by 23% and soap by 16%. The assortment of food products was expanded and the quality improved. In 1950 output of the higher grades constituted 75% of all production of butter and 42% of cheese production. Production of dietetic products increased to fivefold the prewar level, of children's products to 5.7 times, and of vitamins to 10.4 times.

Local industry and producers' cooperatives increased gross production in 1950 1.5 times in comparison with the prewar level. However, local types of raw material are still insufficiently utilized to increase production of consumers' goods. The range and quality of output of local industry and producers' cooperatives lag behind the growing demands of the populace.

As a result of the restoration, construction and reconstruction of enterprises equipped with advanced Soviet machinery, the fixed production assets of all industry of the U.S.S.R. had increased in 1950 by 58% in comparison with 1940. At the same time the number of machine tools, through supply of new, more productive machine tools, had increased by the end of the five-year plan more than twofold in comparison with 1940. The supply of electric power per worker in industry in 1950 was one and a half times the figure for 1940.

The successful introduction of the new machines has permitted further technical re-equipment of the national economy to be carried out on a large scale, and the mechanization of high labor-consuming and arduous jobs to be raised. At the same time technical progress and raising of the qualifications and creative initiative of workers, engineers and technicians brought a further growth in labor productivity. Labor productivity of industrial workers rose in 1950 compared with the prewar year of 1940 by 37% instead of the 36% laid down by the five-year plan. Labor productivity in building in 1950 exceeded the 1940 level by 23%.

As a result of better utilization of equipment in industry,

more economical expenditure of raw material, fuel and electric power, reduction of losses and waste materials, an increase in labor productivity, acceleration of the turnover cycle of working capital, the goal for lowering unit costs of industrial output laid down by the five-year plan for 1950 was met.

The five-year plan program was not completely fulfilled for reduction in the cost of building work. The cost of construction, in spite of the considerable growth of capital work, is still high. In this connection measures were taken by the government in 1950 to make construction cheaper and to improve planning to increase production of building materials and also to remove shortcomings in the sphere of planning and supply for capital construction.

As a result of successful fulfillment of the five-year plan agriculture made a mighty new advance. During the years of the five-year plan the communal economy of the collective farms grew and was further consolidated, the material-technical base of agriculture increased, the role of the Machine and Tractor Stations in collective farm production was raised, new skilled cadres of agricultural production organizers and masters of field work and of husbandry and mechanization were trained.

The area sown to grain crops increased more than 20% during the five-year period. The gross grain harvest in 1950 exceeded the 1940 level by 345,000,000 poods, while the wheat harvest increased by 376,000,000 poods over the prewar level. The five-year plan target for yields of grain crops was exceeded. In 1949 and 1950 yields of grain crops were 13% higher than in 1940.

The area sown to industrial crops increased during the five-year period by 59%, including the sown area of cotton by 91%, long-fiber flax by 90%, sugar beets by 57%, sunflowers by 23%. The gross harvest of cotton during the five-year period increased 2.9 times, of flax fiber more than doubled, of sugar beets increased 2.7 times, of sunflower seed rose 70%.

A serious shortcoming in the production of agricultural crops is losses in gathering the harvest, which are still large, particularly of grain, long-fiber flax and sugar beets.

The sown area of vegetable and melon crops and potatoes increased in comparison with 1940 by 5% and the gross potato harvest in 1950 exceeded the prewar level by 21%.

During the five-year period considerable work was carried out on further consolidation and expansion of potato and vegetable supplies around Moscow, Leningrad, Baku, Kharkov, Kiev, Gorky, the industrial centers of the Urals, the Donets and Kuznetsk basins, the cities of Siberia and the Far East, and also other large cities.

The area sown to fodder crops in 1950 increased in comparison with 1940 by 15%, but the five-year plan program for increasing the area under perennial grasses was not fulfilled and production of feed lags behind the rising demands of animal husbandry.

The five-year plan targets in animal husbandry for growth of the head of communal livestock of the collective farms were exceeded. The prewar level of head of productive livestock and poultry in the collective farms was considerably exceeded: by 40% for cattle, 63% for sheep and goats, 49% for pigs, twofold for poultry. In all categories—on collective and state farms and (as private property of) collective farmers and individual farmers, workers and employees—total head of productive livestock, which was sharply reduced during wartime, was restored and in 1950 had risen 4% in comparison with 1940, while head of poultry had risen 14%. During the years of the five-year plan considerable work was carried out in the collective and state farms on the improvement of pedigreed stock in animal husbandry; the network of state pedigreed stock farms has been expanded, as well as of state pedigree breeding farms and collective farm pedigree sections.

The technical equipment of agriculture has increased. During the five-year period agriculture was supplied with 536,000 tractors (in terms of 15-h.p. units), 93,000 grain combines, including 39,000 self-propelled, 341,000 tractor plows, 254,000 tractor drills, 249,000 tractor cultivators and a large number of other soil-cultivating, sowing and harvesting machines. At the same time the supply to agriculture of machines for harvesting cotton, flax and hemp, sugar beets, for making feed and mechanizing labor-consuming work in the livestock sections of collective and state farms is lagging behind. Considerable work

has been carried out on the electrification of collective farms, Machine and Tractor Stations and state farms. The capacity of rural electric power stations by the end of 1950 had increased to 2.8 times that of 1940.

Major successes were achieved in advancement of the technique of agriculture: work was launched for the introduction and assimilation of the correct field and fodder grass crop rotations on the collective and state farms; more than 90% of all the fallow land and plowland on the collective farms in 1950 was plowed by tractors; plowing with plows with coulter constituted 87% of all the tractor tillage, as against 13% in 1940; the sown acreage under spring crops on plowland and pure fallow land on the collective farms constituted in 1950 63% of the entire acreage, as against 54% in 1940; the graded-seed sown acreage under grain crops during the five-year plan increased 64% and under wheat twofold; half of all the acreage under grain crops on the collective farms in 1950 was harvested by combines.

The assignments for erosion control forest plantings are being carried out successfully. The collective farms, state farms, Machine and Tractor Stations, lumber camps and forestation centers, carrying out the Stalin plan for the transformation of nature, planted and sowed afforestation shelter belts on 1,350,000 hectares, 760,000 hectares of this acreage being done in 1950.

The assignments of the five-year plan in the sphere of state farm development were fulfilled. During the five-year plan the state farms considerably extended the sown acreages. The yield of grain crops in 1950 exceeded the yield in 1940 by 16%. The mechanization of field work was basically completed on the state farms of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of State Farms. In 1950 more than 95% of the tillage, sowing and harvesting of grain crops was done by mechanical traction. By the end of 1950 there were 20% more cattle on the state farms of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of State Farms than before the war, 29% more sheep and goats, 36% more hogs. The productivity of livestock rose considerably, the average yield of milk per cow in 1950 on state farms of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of State Farms exceeding the 1940 level by 28%.

During the years of the five-year plan much work was carried out on further organizational-economic consolidation of the collective farms and on eliminating violations of the collective farm statutes; measures were carried out to improve the organization of labor and regulation of payment on the collective farms and to strengthen the permanent production brigade as the basic form of organizing collective farm labor; labor discipline was considerably strengthened and labor productivity on the collective farms increased. The indivisible funds of the collective farms by 1950 had increased to 1.6 times that of 1940.

Peasant holdings in the Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian and Moldavian Republics and the western provinces of the Ukraine and Belorussian Republics, which were occupied by the Germans, were extended great production aid by the Soviet Union in the strengthening of agricultural cooperatives, in the organization of Machine and Tractor Stations, the supply of tractors and machines and mineral fertilizers, and the granting of credits. By the end of the five-year plan collectivization of peasant holdings in these regions was in the main completed on a voluntary basis.

The development of socialist agricultural production, its high commercial output, permitted the growing needs of the population for bread, meat, milk and other food products to be satisfied and the incomes of collective farms and collective farmers to be increased. The increase in the production of grain and industrial crops and the growth of the output of animal husbandry set up a reliable raw material base for a further advance of the light and food industries.

Fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan in Transport and Communications.—Railroad transport provided for the growing needs of the national economy in transportation during the years of the five-year plan. The goal for freight turnover of railroad transport fixed for 1950 was exceeded by 13%. Average daily loadings on railroads in 1950 were 121% of the 1940 level and 103% of the five-year plan target.

As a result of the introduction of advanced methods of work and of new machinery, the utilization of the technical resources was considerably improved. In 1950 the load of a

freight car increased 14% over 1940 and the average weight of a freight car was increased 10% over 1940. The average daily run of a freight car was 4.6% greater than the prewar level. The turnaround time per car was accelerated during the five-year plan, but had not yet reached in 1950 the level provided for by the plan. As a result of the restoration of the national economy in areas which had suffered from the war, and of the measures taken to liquidate nonrational shipments, the average distance of the transportation of freight was reduced during the five-year plan, but the target for reduction of the distance of transportation set for 1950 was not met.

A decisive task of the postwar five-year plan was carrying out work to repair the great destruction inflicted on railroad transport by the war. The work done during the years of the five-year plan on the restoration of double tracking, bridges, stations and junctions, has ensured the necessary traffic capacity of the main railroad routes. The locomotive park has been considerably restored and replaced with new types of steam locomotives, Diesel locomotives and electric trains, as also has the car park. New railroads have been constructed, in particular in areas of the North and in Central Asia. A number of railroads in the Urals, Transcaucasus and Krivoi Rog, as well as suburban sections in the Moscow, Leningrad, Riga, Kiev, Baku and Tallin networks, have been electrified. The five-year plan target for restoration and construction of railroads, bridges and stations has not, however, been met.

Cargo movement by river transport in 1950 was 26% greater than the 1940 level, but did not attain the level fixed by the five-year plan. The transport utilization of the Volga and its tributaries, as well as of Siberian and northern rivers, was improved. Utilization of the capacity of the tugboat fleet in 1950 was 30% greater than in 1940, while the utilization of the carrying capacity of the barge fleet was 43% greater. The river fleet was considerably restored and replenished. The White Sea-Baltic Canal and the Dnieper-Bug waterway were restored, as well as river ports and ship-repair undertakings.

Cargo movement by marine transport in 1950 was 65% greater than in 1940, but the five-year plan program for marine transportation was underfulfilled. Work on the restoration of seaports and ship-repair yards was in the main completed. The capacity of the ship-repair yards and shops of the Ministry of the Merchant Marine in 1950 was more than double that of 1940 and the number of ship-raising installations was 1.6 times as great.

Freight movement by motor transport in 1950 increased 2.3 times in comparison with 1940. Sixteen thousand kilometers of hard-surface motor roads were constructed. The Moscow-Simferopol motor highway was brought into commission. The network of motor roads with improved surfaces by the end of the five-year plan was 2.5 times as large as before the war.

During the years of the five-year plan the communications and radio facilities were restored and their further development ensured on the basis of new machinery. The capacity of the telephone exchanges surpassed the prewar level. The plan for construction of broadcasting stations during the five-year plan was overfulfilled 39%. The radio receiving network was increased. The plan for the restoration and laying of trunk cable line was overfulfilled by 23% during the five years. The extent of air-mail routes increased 2.3 times in comparison with 1940.

Fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan in the Field of the National Income and State Budget.—The five-year plan target for increasing the national income was considerably exceeded.

The target of surpassing the prewar level of national income by 38% was fixed by the five-year plan. In fact, the national income in 1950 was 64% greater than in 1940, in comparable prices. The increase in the national income allowed a considerable improvement in the material situation of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia, realization of large capital investment in the national economy and accumulation of the necessary state material reserves and food reserves.

Whereas in the capitalist countries more than half the national income is appropriated by the capitalist class, in the Soviet Union the whole of the national income belongs to the working people. In this connection, the working people of the U.S.S.R. received in 1950 74% of the national income to satisfy their own personal material and cultural needs, while the re-

maining 26% of the national income remained at the disposal of the state, the collective farms and the cooperative organizations, for the expansion of socialist production and for other state and public needs.

As a result of the growth in the national income, the state budget was fulfilled year by year with an excess of income over expenditure. In the state budget expenditures the share of expenditures for financing the national economy and for social-cultural construction has steadily increased.

As a result of the growth in the national income and the successful fulfillment of the state budget, the five-year plan for capital investment in the national economy was fulfilled with an excess of 22%. Between 1946 and 1950 more than 6000 industrial plants, not counting small state, cooperative and collective farm undertakings, were restored, constructed and brought into commission.

The same causes made it possible in December, 1947, to carry out a monetary reform and abolish rationing for all foodstuffs and manufactured goods. From 1947 to 1950 price reduction of consumers' goods was carried out three times and conditions were prepared for the new price reduction introduced as of March 1, 1951. This ensured a significant increase in real wages for the workers, employees and intelligentsia and a reduction of the expenditure by the peasants on the purchase of manufactured articles which were reduced in price and led to greater strengthening of the ruble, an increase in its purchasing power and an improvement in the rate of exchange of the Soviet ruble in relation to foreign currencies.

Fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan in the Field of Increasing the Living Standards and Cultural Standard of the People.—

In the Soviet Union unemployment has not and does not exist. At the end of the great patriotic war all those demobilized from the Soviet Army and Navy were fully provided with work in accordance with their qualifications and specialized knowledge. The number of workers and employees in the U.S.S.R. national economy at the end of 1950 amounted to 39,200,000 and had increased in comparison with the end of 1940 by 7,700,000.

The material situation of the population of the U.S.S.R. has been improved—which has found its expression in the increase in monetary and real wages of workers and employees and in increased income of the peasants both from communal collective farming and from garden and private plots. The total sum of the income of workers and employees and of the income of the peasants in 1950 had increased 62% in comparison with 1940, in comparable prices.

The state expenditure on cultural-welfare services for the working people increased considerably. The populace obtained at the state's expense grants and payments in social insurance of workers and employees, social security pensions, passes to sanatoriums, homes of rest and children's institutions free of charge or on favorable terms, grants to mothers with many children and to single mothers, free medical aid, free education and the raising of the qualifications of the working people at state expense, grants to students and a number of other payments and privileges. Moreover, all workers and employees have received annual vacations with pay, of not less than two weeks duration, while the workers of a number of occupations have had longer vacations. In 1950 the populace received such above-mentioned payments and privileges at the state's expense amounting to more than 120,000,000,000 rubles, that is, three times as much as in 1940.

Simultaneously with the improvement in the material situation of the people, a further flowering of culture, science and art has been achieved in the postwar period.

The number of pupils in elementary, seven-year and complete secondary schools, technical schools and other secondary academic institutions increased during the five-year plan by 8,000,000 and reached 37,000,000 in 1950; 1,298,000 persons were studying in technical schools and other secondary specialized academic institutions in 1950, as against 975,000 persons in 1940. There were 1,247,000 students in higher educational institutions in 1950, as against 812,000 in 1940.

During the five years the national economy obtained 652,000 specialists possessing higher education and 1,278,000 with secondary education. In comparison with 1940 the number of specialists working in the national economy has increased 84%.

During the past five years great discoveries and inventions have been made in our country in the various branches of

science and technology. More than 6500 persons have been awarded Stalin Prizes for outstanding work, inventions and achievements in science, technology, literature and the arts during the years of the five-year plan. The network of scientific research institutions in 1950 was one and a half times as great as prewar, while the scientific staff in them had almost doubled.

The network of cultural-enlightenment institutions was restored and has surpassed the prewar dimensions. In town and village in 1950 there were 15% more clubs and public libraries than in 1940. The output of books in the country increased 84% in comparison with 1940. By the end of 1950 the number of film projectors had increased one and a half times in comparison with 1940.

A further improvement of the medical and sanatorium and preventive medicine services for the population was achieved in the postwar period. The number of hospital beds in urban and rural localities in 1950 increased 25% over 1940. The sanatoriums destroyed during the war were restored. The number of doctors in the country increased 75% over 1940.

Significant successes were achieved in the development of Soviet trade. The retail turnover in state and cooperative trade considerably surpassed the level of the prewar year 1940. In 1950 more was sold in state and cooperative stores, in comparison with 1940, not counting the sale of goods manufactured

by local resources: meat and meat products by 38%, fish products by 51%, butter by 59%, vegetable oil and other fats by 67%, sugar by 33%, confectionery by 34%, footwear by 39%, cotton, woolen, silk and linen materials by 47%, socks and stockings by 39%. The sale to the populace of goods of cultural and household use increased. As compared with the prewar year 1940 there was an increase in 1950 in the sale of: watches 3.3 times, radio sets sixfold, household electrical appliances 1.5 times, bicycles 2.9 times, sewing machines almost threefold, motorcycles sixteenfold; the sale of building materials in the countryside increased several times.

The volume of collective farm trade in 1950 increased considerably in comparison with 1940. Prices on the collective farm markets were reduced during the period after the abolition of rationing and the introduction of the monetary reform.

Residential construction was widely developed in the years of the postwar five-year plan. A total of more than 100,000,000 square meters of housing was constructed or restored by state undertakings, institutions and local Soviets, as well as by the populace of cities and the workers' settlements with the assistance of state credits. Apart from this, 2,700,000 dwellings were restored or constructed in rural localities.

—U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee.

U.S.S.R. Central Statistical Board.

April 16, 1951.

The May Day Slogans

SLOGANS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR MAY DAY, 1951. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 26, p. 1. Complete text:) 1. Long live May Day, day of international solidarity of the working people, day of the brotherhood of workers of all countries!

2. Fraternal greetings to all peoples fighting for peace, democracy and socialism!

3. Fraternal greetings to the working people of the people's democracies, confidently following the path of economic and cultural progress for their countries, the path of construction of socialism!

4. Long live the great Chinese people, who have won the freedom and independence of their country and are successfully creating a new life! May the unbreakable friendship and cooperation of the Soviet and Chinese peoples live and strengthen!

5. Fraternal greetings to the freedom-loving Korean people, heroically fighting for the freedom and independence of their motherland against the armed intervention of foreign invaders!

6. Greetings to the democratic forces of Germany, fighting for the vital interests of the German people, for a united, independent, democratic, peace-loving Germany!

7. Greetings to the illustrious patriots of Yugoslavia who are waging a struggle of liberation against the fascist regime in Yugoslavia, for the independence of their motherland from the imperialists!

8. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries fighting for their freedom and national independence!

9. Long live the friendship of the peoples of Britain, the United States of America and the Soviet Union in their struggle for peace throughout the world!

10. Working people of all lands! Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preservation of peace into their own hands and uphold it to the end! Develop and strengthen the mighty front of the partisans of peace!

11. Partisans of peace throughout the world! Expose and thwart the criminal plans for military aggression of the American, British, French and other millionaires and billionaires! Do not allow the warmongers to enmesh the masses of the people in lies, to deceive them and involve them in a new world war!

12. Long live the foreign policy of the Soviet Union—a policy of peace and security, of equal rights and friendship of peoples!

13. Glory to the Soviet Army and Navy, standing on guard over the peace and security of our motherland.

14. Long live the Soviet frontier guards, vigilant sentries of the sacred frontiers of our motherland!

15. Workers, peasants and the intelligentsia of the Soviet Union! Develop wide socialist competition for pre-schedule fulfillment of the national economic plan for 1951! Strengthen the might of our socialist fatherland with new exploits of peaceful labor!

16. Working people of the Soviet Union! Let us make a new contribution to the cause of the construction of communism by the successful realization of the great construction projects on the Volga, Dnieper, Don and Amu-Darya!

17. Working people of the Soviet Union! Be bolder in introducing into production the achievements of science and advanced experience! Master machinery to perfection! Strive for full utilization of machines and equipment in industry, transport, construction and agriculture!

18. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians! Tirelessly raise the productivity of labor! Fight for the strictest economy in raw materials, supplies, fuel and electric power! Lower cost of production, improve quality of output!

19. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians of coal mining! Fight for the very best utilization of new machinery and the complete mechanization of all processes in coal extraction! Organize work at the coal faces according to a cyclical timetable! Open new mines more speedily! Let us produce more coal for the national economy of the country!

20. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians of the oil industry! Increase the speed of oil well boring and develop new oil deposits more swiftly! Increase the tempo of construction of new oil refineries! More high-quality oil products for the socialist economy!

21. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy! Strive for a new increase in metal production! Make full use of the capacity of aggregates and machinery! Let us give the country more pig iron, steel, rolled metal and nonferrous metals!

22. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians of the electric power stations! Bring new power capacity into service more rapidly! Introduce new machinery more widely! Let us ensure an uninterrupted supply of electric power for the national economy!

23. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians of the machine-building plants! Equip the national economy of the country with advanced machinery! Strive for metal economy! More machines for industry, construction projects, transport and agriculture!

24. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians of the auto and tractor industry! Raise the technique of production, improve the quality of automobiles and tractors!

25. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians of the chemical industry! Strive for introduction of new machinery and advanced technology! Increase output of mineral fertilizers! Extend the assortment and improve the quality of chemical products!

26. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians of the shipbuilding industry! Perfect the technique of shipbuilding! Build new ships more swiftly! Let us create a mighty fleet for the Soviet state!

27. Men and women building workers, engineers and building technicians! Master the technique of rapid building! Erect new plants, housing and cultural-welfare institutions more swiftly! Lower the cost of production and improve the quality of building!

28. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians of the building-materials industry! Make full use of production capacity! Develop the production of new types of building materials! More cement, bricks, glass, roofing, facing and other materials for the construction projects of our motherland!

29. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians of the lumber, wood processing and paper industries! Improve the utilization of machinery, lower the cost of production! Increase labor productivity in lumbering and logging! Let us give the country more lumber materials, furniture and paper!

30. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians of light industry! Introduce advanced methods of work more widely! Strive for economy in raw materials, for high quality and a wide assortment of consumers' goods! More textiles, footwear, clothing, knitwear and other goods for the population!

31. Workers in the food and meat and dairy industries! Increase output of food products, improve their quality! Strive for economy in raw materials and supplies! More sugar, fats, meat, dairy and other products for the populace!

32. Workers in the fishing industry! Increase the catch, raise the quality and extend the assortment of the products turned out! Strive for the best utilization of the trawling fleet and fishing tackle! Let us give the country more high-quality fish products!

33. Workers in local industry and in producers' cooperatives! Produce more consumers' goods from local raw materials! Lower the cost of production of the articles and raise their quality! Provide better service for welfare needs of the working people!

34. Soviet geologists—prospectors of mineral wealth! Reveal more swiftly the inexhaustible resources of our motherland!

35. Workers in railroad transport! Increase loading, accelerate the turnaround of cars, lower the cost of conveyance and improve repair work! Observe train schedules carefully! Increase the pace and quality of railroad construction! Improve service to the passengers!

36. Workers in the merchant marine and river fleets! Organize the efficient work of ports and wharves! Accelerate the turnaround of ships, reduce the cost of conveyance! Strive for pre-schedule fulfillment of the 1951 plan!

37. Workers of agriculture! Let us achieve in 1951 a considerable increase in the yield and gross harvest of grain and technical crops, an increase in livestock and the productiveness of communal animal husbandry! Let us create an abundance of foodstuffs for the populace and of raw materials for industry!

38. Men and women collective farmers, men and women workers in the Machine and Tractor Stations and state farms, agricultural specialists! Let us carry out the spring sowing and other farm work in exemplary fashion! Let us grow a high harvest on all sown areas in collective and state farms!

39. Men and women collective farmers, men and women workers of Machine and Tractor Stations and state farms, agricultural specialists! Widely introduce into production the achievements of agricultural science and the advanced experience of collective farms, state farms and Machine and Tractor Stations! Multiply the ranks of the advanced workers in socialist agriculture and stockbreeding!

40. Men and women collective farmers! Make full use of the

advantages of large-scale agriculture! Increase the communal wealth of the collective farms and strengthen labor discipline! Hold sacred the collective farm statutes—the basic law of collective farming!

41. Agricultural laborers, tractor drivers, combine operators, mechanics of the Machine and Tractor Stations and state farms! Strive for full utilization of machinery! Increase the work output of tractors and combine harvesters! Increase the quality of field work and strive to obtain high harvests!

42. Men and women collective farmers, men and women workers of state farms, zootechnicians and veterinary workers! Develop communal stockbreeding in every way, increase the livestock and raise its productiveness! Let us create a reliable feed base for animal husbandry!

43. Workers in agriculture and forestry! Develop in every way the work of planting forest belts! Master more swiftly the correct crop rotations, introduce the new system of irrigation and construct ponds and reservoirs! Let us secure high and stable harvests!

44. Men and women collective farmers, men and women workers of cotton-growing collective farms, state farms and Machine and Tractor Stations! Strive for a high cotton harvest! Produce more cotton for industry!

45. Workers in Soviet trade, cooperatives and restaurants! Develop in every way cultured Soviet trade in town and country! Improve service to the Soviet consumer!

46. Employees of state institutions! Improve the work of the Soviet state apparatus, strengthen state discipline, be attentive to the requests of the working people!

47. Workers in scientific institutions and higher schools! Strive for the further flowering of advanced Soviet science! Develop more boldly creative criticism and self-criticism in scientific work! Enrich science and technology with new research, discoveries and inventions! Raise the quality of the training of specialists for the national economy!

48. Literature, art and motion picture workers! Raise the level of your skill, create new artistic works of high ideological content, worthy of the great Soviet people!

49. Men and women teachers, workers in public education! Equip the pupils with a knowledge of the fundamentals of science! Educate our youth in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, train active builders of communism!

50. Medical workers! Strive for a further increase in the quality of medical services to the population! Perfect your knowledge on the basis of advanced science! Introduce the achievements of Soviet medical science into public health practice!

51. Soviet trade unions! Develop wider socialist competition for pre-schedule fulfillment of the national economic plan for 1951! Display tireless solicitude for further increasing the material and cultural standard of living of workers and employees! Long live the Soviet trade unions, school of communism!

52. Soviet women! Strive for a fresh blossoming of the economy and culture of our socialist motherland! Long live Soviet women, active builders of communism!

53. Long live the Leninist-Stalinist Young Communist League, vanguard of the young builders of communism, reliable helper and reserve of the Bolshevik party!

54. Boys and girls! Master science, technology and culture! Be steadfast and bold, ready to overcome any difficulties! Increase the successes of the Soviet people in construction of communism by your labor!

55. Young Pioneers and school children! Master scientific knowledge, prepare to become steadfast fighters for the cause of Lenin and Stalin!

56. Communists and Y.C.L. members! Be in the front ranks of the fighters for further increasing the might of the Soviet state, for building communism in our country!

57. Long live the great Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, stronghold of the friendship and glory of the peoples of our country, invincible citadel of peace throughout the world!

58. Long live the great Communist Party, the party of Lenin and Stalin, the battle-steeled vanguard of the Soviet people, the inspirer and organizer of our victories!

59. Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of Stalin—forward to the victory of communism!

Anglo-American Rivalry in the Near East

ANGLO-AMERICAN RIVALRY IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST. (By F. Orekhov. Pravda, April 20, p. 4. 2500 words. Condensed text:) The military preparations of the American-British imperialists in the Near and Middle East are accompanied by a sharp struggle between the U.S.A. and Britain for oil and domination in this region. The acuity of this struggle reflecting the irreconcilable imperialist contradictions is not only not decreasing as a result of the joint participation of the U.S.A. and Britain in the preparations for military aggression, but is increasing.

The British press does not stop complaining about uncere- monious U.S. invasion of the countries of the Near and Middle East, which were previously controlled unrestrainedly by Britain. Certain organs of the British press already consider it impossible to hide the fact that Britain herself is promoting the invasion by American capital of the spheres of British domination by her policy of participating in the U.S. preparations for a new world war. ...

At the same time British officials and the British press continue to howl hypocritically about an imaginary "military threat" to the countries of the Near and Middle East from the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries, endeavoring to justify their aggressive military preparations by this slander.

The role which the U.S.A. and Britain allot in their aggressive plans to the countries of the Near and Middle East is determined chiefly by the strategic position of these countries and the presence in this region of considerable oil resources. ...

Oil production in the countries of the Near and Middle East is in the hands of British and American monopolies. ... According to the statistics of the British newspaper Petroleum Times, the profit of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. for the years 1948 and 1949 amounted to £131,400,000 sterling. However, the company paid only £8,000,000 sterling annually to the Iranian government for the concession. Even the taxes paid by the company in 1949 to the British government (£22,800,000 sterling) were almost triple its concession payment to the Iranian government.

Other countries of the Near and Middle East, in particular Iraq, where British and American oil companies dominate under the guise of the Iraq Petroleum Co., are also subjected to similar plundering. About 24% of the stock of this company belongs to the American Rockefeller Standard Oil of New Jersey and Socony Vacuum Oil. Despite the fact that more than 6,000,000 tons of oil are produced annually in Iraq, that country, not possessing its own refining industry, is compelled to import oil products, thus returning to the pockets of the British and American monopolies their paltry rent for the concession. What is more, the Anglo-American companies do not pay Iraq any customs duties for the exportation of oil and the importation of oil products and goods.

There are weighty causes for the alarm in Britain concerning the weakening of her positions in the Near and Middle East. The American Standard Oil of New Jersey, Socony-Vacuum, Standard Oil of California and Texas Oil Co. have completely taken over control of oil production in Saudi Arabia, and the two latter companies oil production on the Bahrein Islands in the Persian Gulf. ...

Having seized the oil resources of Saudi Arabia, the American oil monopolies are also trying to oust Britain from Iran and Iraq. Recently a representative of one of the American oil firms asked the government of Iraq to abrogate its agreement with the British Basra Oil Co. and to conclude an agreement with the American company "on more favorable terms."

The foreign press notes that the decision of the Iranian Majlis envisaging nationalization of the Iranian oil industry coincided with the visit to Iran of Robert McGhee, the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs. The American monopolies intend to take advantage of the nationalization in order to seize the Iranian oil resources, which are now giving Britain about 32,000,000 tons of oil annually. Representatives of American oil companies stated

that if the Iranian government held an auction of the oil resources these companies would offer it from 61% to 72% of the profits for the right to work the Iranian oil fields.

The offensive by American monopolies against the British positions in Iran with a view to seizure of the oil is being conducted on a wide front. It includes such measures as granting Iran enslaving loans and "assistance" under the so-called "Point Four of the Truman program," an attempt to take over leadership in "the seven-year plan for reconstruction of Iran" and the seizure of the Iranian market. In the latter respect the U.S.A. has been especially successful. The relative importance of the U.S.A. in the foreign trade of Iran has increased during the past two years from 25.3% to 33.3%, whereas the relative importance of Britain has fallen from 25.7% to 24.3%.

However, the open competitive struggle of the American monopolies against Britain is considerably less extensive in scope than the U.S. efforts to undermine British influence with the aid and under the cover of complicity with Britain in the preparations for a new war.

Military and civilian traveling salesmen of Washington and London are ferreting about alone or in groups in the countries of the Near and Middle East. They are inspecting their military bases on foreign territory, planning the creation of new aggressive blocs, changing governments which are not to their liking, encouraging submissive Ministers and organizing retribution upon unsubmissive ones. ...

Such events as the reorganization of the Turkish government, the changing of the government in Syria, the assassination of Iranian Prime Minister Ali Razmara, the assassination of the former Iranian Minister of Education and the sharp anti-British speeches by certain representatives of the ruling hierarchy of Egypt coincided with McGhee's trip throughout the Near and Middle East.

The diplomatic observer of the French France Presse agency, referring to McGhee's sojourn in the countries of the Near and Middle East, wrote: "It was noted that following McGhee's trip a law was immediately passed in Teheran regarding nationalization of the oil industry, which constitutes a great threat to the presence of the British in Iran."

The foreign press reports that the chief purpose of McGhee's trip through the Near and Middle East and of his Istanbul conference of American diplomats lay in preparing for creation of a military-political bloc of the East Mediterranean countries which would constitute a supplement to the aggressive North Atlantic Pact.

While McGhee was discussing in Istanbul the question of creation of an East Mediterranean bloc, the British General Robertson traveled through the countries of the Near and Middle East, endeavoring to bring about the creation of a combined army of Transjordan, Syria, the Lebanon and Iraq under control of the British.

The ruling circles of Britain, which have involved their country in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc, approve the idea of the creation of an East Mediterranean bloc, inasmuch as it is in accordance with their aggressive aims. It is, however, becoming more and more obvious that the U.S.A. intends to make use of this bloc also in order to weaken further Britain's positions in the Near and Middle East.

It must be borne in mind that Britain has exercised almost unrestricted domination in a number of countries of the Near and Middle East for more than 100 years; moreover, the dependent position of these countries is preserved to this day, although formally they are independent.

Britain foisted on certain countries in this region enslaving treaties consolidating her dominating position and privileges in these countries. Such, for example, is the unjust, enslaving treaty between Britain and Egypt concluded in 1936 and envisaging, in particular, the stationing of British troops on the territory of Egypt. By similar bilateral treaties with Transjordan and Iraq Britain is justifying the presence of her forces there and the establishment of military bases on the territory

of these countries.

The East Mediterranean bloc, led by the Americans, would in effect dissolve in itself the bilateral treaties of Britain, depriving her in favor of the U.S.A. of many privileges and of considerable part of the influence she still enjoys. This is why the conference, held at the beginning of this year in Ankara, of representatives of the General Staffs of the countries of the Near and Middle East and the Istanbul conference, at which the American plan for the creation of a military-political bloc of these states was discussed, gave rise to alarm in British government circles. "It is considered in London," wrote a correspondent of the Lebanese newspaper *Ach Chark*, "that the new military bloc being forged by the U.S.A. will be directed primarily against the interests of Britain in Egypt, Iraq and Transjordan, that it will jeopardize the British positions in the entire Near East." "It has been learned," declared the above-mentioned newspaper, "that British diplomatic representatives in these countries have been given instructions to impede the realization of this military alliance."

The U.S.A. also undertook an attempt to disrupt Britain's bilateral treaties with the Arab countries through the Arab League, in which American influence is already almost equal to that of the British. At the behest of the U.S.A., the question was raised at the January session of the Arab League of the conclusion by the League of a collective treaty with Western countries to replace the existing treaties between individual Arab states and Western powers. A negative reaction by London ensued immediately. "Experienced observers," reported *The Times*, "suppose that it would be premature to propose the conclusion of a treaty between the League and the Western powers which would replace the present bilateral treaties between members of the League and Britain."

While taking part together with the U.S.A. in military preparations in the Near and Middle East, Britain, the foreign press reports, objects especially to granting Eisenhower supreme powers in questions regarding this region.

The oppressed peoples of the Near and Middle East, bolstered up by the victory of the Chinese people and the successes of the peoples of Southeast Asia in the struggle against the American oppressors, are intensifying their national liberation struggle, linking it with the struggle for peace. The trips of the American McGhee and of the Briton Robertson through the countries of the Near and Middle East were accompanied by stormy demonstrations and meetings of protest by the working people against these emissaries of Washington and London, against transformation of the Near Eastern countries into a military springboard. All this compels the British imperialists and their network of agents to operate carefully in the Near Eastern countries, where the earth is saturated with oil ready to gush out and with the blood of fighters against the imperialist yoke. The peoples of the countries of the Near and Middle East are waging a struggle both against the existing enslaving treaties and also against still more enslaving pacts being devised, the aim of which lies in involving the countries of the East in a new war.

The prolonged British domination in the countries of the Near and Middle East gave her the opportunity of creating for herself a mainstay in the form of a certain part of the national bourgeoisie and feudal lords of these countries. Britain's subservient policy with regard to the U.S.A. is undermining even this feeble mainstay of hers. Part of the ruling national hierarchy of the countries of the Middle and Near East which quite recently kowtowed to Britain is turning its gaze in the direction of Britain's rival, hoping to find in it a more generous master and a new protector against the oppressed masses of the people rising in struggle.

Voices of indignation are resounding more and more frequently in the British press over the fact that Britain's transatlantic accomplice in the preparations for war is utilizing this "cooperation" and the aggressive blocs as a "Trojan horse" for penetration of the British Empire with the view to forming its own American empire. ...

It is becoming more and more difficult for the ruling circles of Britain to hide the fact that, by linking herself with American imperialism for the sake of joint aggression, Britain has fallen victim to her own partner.

AFTER 'WITH ALL ONE'S HEART'

APPOINTMENTS. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 25, p. 4. Complete text:) The Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet has dismissed Comrade P. I. Lebedev from the position of Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of the Arts because of bad direction of the work of the Committee.

The Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet has appointed Comrade N. N. Besplanov Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of the Arts.

The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade A. I. Anisimov director of the U.S.S.R. State Academic Bolshoi Theater, having dismissed Comrade A. V. Solodovnikov from this office for unsatisfactory direction of the theater's work.

[The above announcement follows the criticism in Pravda April 19 of the Bolshoi Theater's production of the opera "With All One's Heart."—Trans.]

World Politics

PARIS CONFERENCE

THE PEOPLE PROTEST. (By Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov. Pravda, April 7, p. 3. 2100 words. Summary:) Paris—A week has elapsed since the Soviet delegation at the preliminary conference of Deputy Foreign Ministers proposed that the point about the Atlantic Pact and American military bases in Britain, Norway, Iceland and other countries of Europe and the Near East be included in the agenda of the session of the Council of Foreign Ministers. The representatives of the Western powers resisted this proposal. However, to date they have been unable to find any reasonable argument in defense of their position.

Why then do Davies and his colleagues fear this question? Is it not because, as the French bourgeois newspapers charge, they do not desire the settlement of disputed questions and want to drag out as long as possible the present indefinite situation which is fraught with the threat of new international conflicts?

The French people realize that the American bases serve only the preparations for war. How, then, in the light of this is one to understand the conduct of the American delegation in the Palais Rose, which one day agrees to discuss the cause of the international tension and measures for a real and lasting improvement in the relations between the four great powers but the next day refuses point-blank to discuss the question of the Atlantic Pact, one of the most important causes of this tension, and the question of American military bases?

It is said openly here that the American diplomats, in determining the common line of the three Western delegates in the Palais Rose, have only one concern: to drag out the negotiations a little longer and hurriedly to set up new military bases on the territory of dependent countries and to accelerate the remilitarization of Western Germany, i.e., to prepare still more actively for a new war.

Every day more and more new reports appear in the French press, from which it is evident that American forces are systematically carrying out the complete occupation of France and of its North African colonial possessions. In the light of these reports it becomes clear how one must understand President Auriol's statement April 2 to the American Congress to the effect that France is ready to sacrifice "part of its sovereignty."

The news of the expanding of the network of American military bases in France is causing growing indignation among the French people who know well what it means to live under the iron heel of the occupier.

Thanks to the tireless, constructive and conciliatory efforts of the Soviet delegation, the Deputy Foreign Ministers were able to agree upon several points for the agenda of the Council of Foreign Ministers. If the other participants in the conference had manifested even a tenth as much determination to reach a mutual agreement, the conference would have ended its work and the Deputies already would have given up their places to the Ministers. Do the representatives of the Western powers want this? The French bourgeois newspaper *Combat* wrote April 6: "We are becoming increasingly skeptical about the real and profound desire of the U.S.A. to reach a compromise in the coming months. The Americans think that time is working for them."

The representatives of the Western powers would do well to remember that time is working for the camp of peace. And the further the organizers of the preparations for a new war go, the more they expose themselves in the eyes of all honest mankind, the more strongly fighters for peace rally together. This must be understood by those who are refusing so stubbornly to discuss the question of the Atlantic Pact and of American military bases on foreign territories.

International Review: ON A CERTAIN WASHINGTON 'COMMENTARY.' (By M. Marinen. Pravda, April 8, p. 4. Complete text:) The work of the preliminary conference of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Britain and France has been going on for over a month. Not only have the differ-

ences of approach to the question of the agenda of the Council of Foreign Ministers long been evident, but also the directly opposite attitudes toward the task of surmounting these differences manifested by the delegation of the Soviet Union, on the one hand, and by the delegations of the Western nations, on the other.

In an effort to reach concerted decisions on the agenda of the Council of Foreign Ministers, the Soviet delegation invariably shows good will by advancing proposals during the negotiations which take into consideration the desires of the other participants in the conference.

World public opinion appreciates these efforts made by the Soviet delegation at the Paris conference and is deeply grateful for them. It sees in them one more obvious confirmation of the peace-loving policy of the great socialist country, which stubbornly upholds the cause of peace and peaceful international cooperation. The support given the Soviet delegation by the masses of the people clearly is alarming the ruling circles of the Western nations. Speaking recently in Paris the American representative, Jessup, reflected this alarm. He admitted that "many people are feeling impatient" with the course of the Paris conference, and then tried to explain away this "impatience" as a lack of understanding of the "problem confronting the Deputy Foreign Ministers." The U.S. State Department hurried to Jessup's rescue. On April 4 it organized a radio broadcast by a certain "Washington commentator," and a State Department representative specifically certified that the commentator had "described the policy and aims of the U.S. government extremely accurately" in connection with the Paris conference.

It is, therefore, so much the more important to dwell on this semiofficial if not official "commentary" from the State Department. Let us say straight out: it represents a clumsy attempt to take from the U.S.A. the responsibility for the delay of the Paris conference, to lay one's own guilt at someone else's door.

The Washington "commentator" devoted his talk to the German problem. Repeating the methods used by the American delegation in Paris, he again made every effort to "prove" that the remilitarization of Western Germany being carried out by U.S., British and French ruling circles cannot be regarded as one of the causes of existing international tension, since it in its turn has been provoked, if you please, by that tension and therefore is a result of it. Thus, with the help of sophistry and trickery the Washington "commentator" tries to turn things upside down and blunt the sharpness of the most important problem of the whole contemporary international situation.

"The Russians," says the Washington "commentator," "would like to force us to admit that the program for the defense (!) of Germany represents a threat to peace." Using hypocritical, "defensive," phraseology as a screen, he goes on to admit frankly that the American ruling circles firmly intend to continue the accelerated remilitarization of Western Germany. "How," he exclaims, "can the three Western powers agree to a formula which could be interpreted as a commitment on their part to postpone putting into effect the program adopted at Brussels, a program based on the need to bring into being the defensive might of Western Europe and on the recognition of Western Germany's right to self-defense?"

Thus, the Washington "commentator" has publicly made it clear that it is by no means a question of the character of one or another formulation of the question of the demilitarization of Germany for inclusion in the agenda of the Council of Foreign Ministers; the point is, apparently, that the American ruling circles regard the remilitarization of Western Germany and its incorporation in the North Atlantic Alliance as the foundation of their aggressive policy.

It is this very policy which causes the U.S. ruling circles so stubbornly to oppose discussion of the question of armaments reduction by the four powers.

There is no doubt about the fact that the remilitarization of Western Germany constitutes one of the most important reasons for the existing international tension. The remilitarization of Western Germany is a flagrant violation of the obligations signed by the great powers at Potsdam; it is fraught with the threat of war in Europe—and this means a new world war.

It is clear that the demand to include the problem of the demilitarization of Germany as one of the first questions on the agenda of the Council of Foreign Ministers is dictated by the

genuine interests of strengthening peace and international security. On the other hand the desire under any pretext either to drown this vital problem altogether or to push it into the background is evidence that those who have such aspirations are obsessed with aggressive plans and intend to make use of the remilitarization of Western Germany and the rebirth of a revanchist German army to frustrate the cause of peace and international security.

In the language of the Washington "commentator" such a course means a "constructive, positive program," in accordance with which the Council of Foreign Ministers could, it is alleged, "honestly approach a genuine and valid discussion of the existing international tension."

With the help of these hypocritical formulations, the State Department "commentator" tries to deceive public opinion. But the peoples are resolutely rejecting the policy of the remilitarization of Western Germany as a policy incompatible with the interests of peace, a policy of aggression and preparations for a new war. They are demanding the realization of the Potsdam decisions for the demilitarization of Germany. In fact, an honest approach to genuine and valid discussion in the Council of Foreign Ministers of the existing international tension presupposes the realization of this powerful demand of all peace-loving peoples.

ATLANTIC PACT

International Review: PACT OF AGGRESSION AND ADVENTURE. (By M. Marinen. Pravda, April 8, p. 4. 900 words. Condensed text:) Two years have passed since the signing of the aggressive North Atlantic Pact which was patched together by the American ruling circles. Among the factors which have led to the considerable deterioration of the postwar international situation the subversive activity of the North Atlantic bloc certainly occupies a major place.

As the experience of history shows, the one and only purpose of aggressive military-political blocs is the preparation of war. And it is to the achievement of just this purpose that the entire activity of the North Atlantic bloc is subordinated.

Breaking all records for the scope of militarism in the U.S.A., the American ruling circles have set about creating in Western Europe a general staff which is getting the management of the West European nations' armies and navies into its clutches and speeding up the reconstitution of a revanchist army in Western Germany. The American military has created a ramified network of military bases in Britain, Norway, Iceland, in other European countries and in the Far and Near East.

The economy of the U.S.A. and the Marshallized countries is being put on a military footing at feverish speed. Following the U.S.A., the other member nations of the North Atlantic Alliance are developing so-called "psychological warfare" organizations, whose job it is to poison the public atmosphere by artificial instigation of war hysteria. As part and parcel of the North Atlantic "system," all kinds of international espionage and diversionary centers are in operation.

Finally, the special attention of the North Atlantic bloc "strategists" from beyond the ocean is riveted upon the question of securing the type of internal political setup they need within the West European countries. The past two years have shown that the attack by imperialist reaction upon democratic rights and upon the standard of living of the masses in these countries has been proceeding according to a definite plan, and that deep within the North Atlantic bloc a definite plan for the fascistization of Western Europe is in operation.

The furious campaign being carried out by French and Italian reaction aimed at liquidating the existing constitutions and abolishing the present electoral systems can serve as vivid confirmation of this. These campaigns are organized and inspired from beyond the ocean.

The French Foreign Minister recently stated at a press conference in Washington that among other questions which he discussed with the U.S. Secretary of State was the question of the date of the elections to the French National Assembly. "An occurrence unprecedented in the history of French politics," wrote *Ce Soir* in this connection.

These truly unprecedented occurrences are being made a practice. The "strategists" of the North Atlantic Alliance des-

perately need the French National Assembly to make a sort of French edition of the American Congress. In Italy the task has been set of first "winning" the municipalities, and then "moving" on. ...

The imperialists' gamble on fascism will be beaten. Times have changed. The best forces of the French and Italian nations are rallying more and more strongly under the banner of peace and democracy.

International Review: FAILURE OF THE TORQUAY CONFERENCE. (By M. Marinen. Pravda, April 8, p. 4. Complete text:) The conference "on customs, tariffs and trade" meeting in the small resort of Torquay on Britain's west coast has lasted over six months. And now reports have appeared of the coming wind-up of the conference. What were its results?

The conference brought to light with new force the sharp struggle developing behind the scenes in the North Atlantic Alliance.

"The course of the discussions in Torquay," the British Financial Times despondently concludes, "is evidence of profound Anglo-American disagreements in questions of trade policy."

At the Torquay conference the American ruling circles made a new attempt to destroy the system of empire preferences, i.e., the system of preferential tariffs applied by the countries of the British Empire in mutual trade. In vain did British Minister of Trade Wilson call upon the Wall Street representatives to understand the "real state of affairs" and forego these aspirations. The attack upon the system of empire tariffs was bitter in tone. It combined frontal assaults with flanking maneuvers.

The International Monetary Fund was brought into play. Under U.S. orders it prepared a special "top secret" report which, however, was advertised right and left with extraordinary energy by the Americans. The report emphasized that it was impossible to claim that the dollar and gold reserves of the British Empire are "very insignificant."

On this basis the bloc created by the American delegates at the Torquay conference—the U.S.A., Canada, Belgium and Cuba—demanded that Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Ceylon actually should refrain from any restrictions on imports from the dollar countries. The "moral" of this demand is quite transparent: dissipating their hard currency reserves and weakening their mutual trade relations, the sterling bloc countries would find themselves in a position in which empire preference would be a thing of the past.

The survey of the country's economic prospects for 1951 published by the British government the other day discloses the reasons which prompted the British ruling circles to reject the U.S. pressure at the Torquay conference. The News Chronicle states that this is the "most gloomy of the series of such documents for the past five years." The survey predicts the further intensification of the raw materials crisis, reduction of the general level of production, especially civilian production, and a considerable rise in prices and taxes. In these circumstances the waiving of empire preferences would mean another powerful blow at all British foreign trade, the rapid disappearance of hard currency reserves and a still more intensive penetration of the British Empire by the U.S.A.—in other words—national catastrophe.

Thus, the six months' struggle at the Torquay conference culminated with the Anglo-American bilateral tariff agreement threatened. The prospects for the bilateral tariff agreements between the U.S.A. and Australia, and also New Zealand, are the same.

Of course, the failure of the Torquay conference does not mean the end of the American attack upon its "partner's" positions. On the contrary, still more furious blows will follow now. Anglo-American contradictions are mounting and entering a new and more acute stage.

PEACE FRONT

INTERNATIONAL STALIN PEACE PRIZE WINNERS. (By Academician D. Skobeltsyn, Chairman of Committee on International Stalin Prizes for Strengthening Peace Among Peoples. Pravda and Izvestia, April 7, p. 1. 1900 words.) [Discusses awarding of the first Stalin Peace Prizes; the recipients were listed in The New York Times April 7, p. 3.]

Editorial:—FOR PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING PEACE. (Pravda, April 7, p. 1. 700 words. Summary:) The International Stalin Prizes "for Strengthening Peace Among Peoples," instituted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Dec. 20, 1949, to mark Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday are a dramatic manifestation of the Soviet Union's consistent peace-loving policy.

Because the fight for world peace is inextricably linked to Comrade Stalin, outstanding services on behalf of that struggle are recognized by international prizes in his name. The first to receive this award are representative of different nations and of various political and religious views.

All progressive mankind will respond to the awards with satisfaction and with further intensification of the struggle for peace. "Peace will be maintained and strengthened," says Comrade Stalin, "if the peoples take into their own hands the cause of maintaining peace and uphold it to the end."

FAR EAST

Malaya

International Notes: VICTORY OF SCOTS GUARDS. (By V. Borovsky. Pravda, April 3, p. 4. Complete text:) Discomfiting reports of the hostilities on the Malayan peninsula have worried considerably the shareholders of the British rubber companies, who, according to figures issued by the Labor M.P., Morgan, are "obtaining 1000% on their investments annually" in Malaya.

One must therefore suppose that they were much comforted by the Reuters report from Malaya the other day. In a transport of joy the agency told of a "major victory" won by the second battalion of the Scots Guards, which is operating against the Malayan patriots.

"A statement has been made by the federal government in Kuala Lumpur," states the report, "to the effect that a 'citizen,' who provided information which enabled the second battalion of the Scots Guards to ambush and kill ten partisans in the Tanjong Malim area (Selangor), is to receive an award of 2500 pounds sterling."

According to Reuters this crushing victory, made possible by treachery, "was a very great success for the Guards."

One is left in doubt as to what delights the agency most—the military valor of the Guards, or the fact that it was possible to find even one traitor in Malaya. But the real reason for Reuters' ingenuous delight is not difficult to understand: at long last the money spent on the bloody adventure in Malaya has brought some sort of results. It is known that this expenditure is not inconsiderable—it amounts to 100,000,000 pounds a year. According to official figures "order" in Malaya is being maintained by 100,000 police, 30,000 soldiers of the regular army and military planes. The planes make daring raids on defenseless settlements, wiping them from the face of the earth and destroying women, children and old folk. The soldiers have gloried in the "combat operations" of resettling 400,000 Malaysians in concentration death-camps, which the Labor M.P., Tom Driberg, who has visited Malaya, has called the "Makronesoses of Malaya" and a "disgrace to the Labor government."

However, the mass extermination of the peaceful population is not affording the Laborite "guardians of order" the desired results. On the admission of MacDonald, the British Commissioner-General in Southeast Asia, three-quarters of the territory of Malaya is controlled by the Malayan People's Liberation Army, which enjoys the wide support of the population and which is striking daring blows against the hated occupiers. The fighting qualities and heroism of Malay's patriots was at one time, indeed, attested to by the British authorities themselves. Seven thousand medals were awarded to the Malayan partisans for valorous combat against the Japanese invaders at the time when the British troops fled pell-mell from Malaya.

Is it to be wondered at that the Guards battalion's shameful feat of ambushing and killing ten partisans with the help of a traitor evoked so enthusiastic a response from the zealots of British propaganda!

This truly brilliant success fell to the lot of the intrepid Scots Guards. It will undoubtedly be inscribed in golden letters (2500 pounds sterling!) in the history of the British army. And indeed, who, on reading these letters, can fail to understand how badly

things are going for the British colonizers in Malaya.

The Philippines

PHILIPPINE FIGHTERS. (By V. Zharov. Pravda, April 2, p. 4. 1600 words. Condensed text:) Nine years have elapsed since the formation of the "Hukbong"—the national liberation army of the Filipino people. This army was formed in the fire of the national liberation struggle of Philippine patriots against the Japanese invaders. During the years of the anti-Japanese struggle the Hukbong developed into a serious fighting force and played an important role in the defeat of the Japanese invaders in the Philippines.

After the surrender of militarist Japan the liberation struggle of the Filipino people did not cease. The American imperialists, who for decades had oppressed the Philippines, after the war again made the Philippines their colonial appendage.

As is known, in 1946 the Philippines received so-called "independence" from the United States. This notorious "independence" was offered largely in order to stop the import of Philippine goods duty-free into the United States. In other respects the yoke of American imperialism over the Filipino people not only was preserved but was still further intensified. With the help of the Quirino puppet "government" the U.S. imperialists as before run the country. They maintain their armed forces there and are intensively constructing military bases, regarding the Philippines as one of the bridgeheads in the war they are preparing against the people of Asia and particularly against the Chinese people.

The economic dependence of the Philippines on Wall Street increased still further after the proclamation of "independence." ...

Like the Latin American countries, the Philippines are an example of the one-sided development of the national economy, deliberately distorted in order to provide the American market with one or two types of raw materials or food products. ...

After the second world war the United States gave a still more distorted direction to the Philippine economy. Copra came to represent two-thirds of all exports. Countries in the dollar bloc received 90% of it. The American imperialists' control over the foreign trade of the Philippines also finds a reflection in the fact that under pressure from the American monopolies economic relations between the Philippines and the Chinese People's Republic have been suspended. ...

At the present time Quirino has completed negotiations with a view to obtaining fresh American "aid" in the sum of \$250,000,000. The United States has agreed to offer this "aid" on condition that there is a further reorganization of the governmental machinery in a direction favorable to American businessmen, the introduction of new taxes on the population and the establishment of full control by Washington over the use of deliveries from the U.S.A.

The Quirino clique, put in power by local bourgeois-landlord circles and the American imperialists, is an obedient tool of Wall Street in the work of enslaving and plundering the Philippines. The venal Filipino bourgeois-landlord leaders are acting as the worst enemy of their people, as the direct agent of the foreign invaders.

At a time when the bourgeois-landlord leaders of the Philippines are enriching themselves, the situation of the Filipino working people is becoming truly intolerable. ...

The Hukbong, depending on wide popular support, is carrying out successful military operations in many regions of the country. ...

In October Quirino announced the beginning of a "decisive attack" against the national liberation army. However, the Filipino patriots were not only able to repulse the attacks of the enemy, but they also continued to develop active military operations. In particular, Hukbong detachments appeared for the first time on the island of Mindanao, second in size and importance among the islands of the archipelago. ...

The Quirino clique has turned out to be in very difficult position. But it is urged on from across the ocean by threatening cries demanding that it should at all costs "put an end" to the national liberation movement and above all secure "law and order" in the regions where American military bases are situated.

Striving to execute Washington's order, Quirino made a naval landing in Zambales Province where there are two U.S. military bases: the very important American air base, Clark Field, and the Olongapo naval base. However, the government troops were unsuccessful again.

The successful action of the Filipino patriots has heightened the commotion in the camp of reaction. The Quirino clique hastily mobilized government troops and police for another "largest offensive" against the Hukbong: land operations are being carried out in cooperation with air and naval forces and parachute landings are being employed. However, even the meager information which breaks through the censorship testifies that Quirino's efforts will this time also suffer failure.

The growing national-liberation movement of the Filipino people is a sector of the struggle of the peoples of all countries for peace against imperialist aggressors. Like all peoples of Asia, the Filipinos are resolutely opposing armament of the revanchist Japanese militarists by the American government. The masses of the Filipino people are supporting the historic decisions of the first session of the World Peace Council.

However, zealous the American imperialists and their henchmen in Manila may be, they will not succeed in bringing to their knees the people, who have risen to the struggle for liberation.

EASTERN EUROPE

Finland

ON THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-FINNISH TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION AND MUTUAL AID. (By N. Voropayev. *Izvestia*, April 6, p. 3. Complete text:) The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between the Soviet Union and Finland was concluded three years ago.

On the eve of the conclusion of the treaty, J. V. Stalin, in a letter to Mr. J. Paasikivi, the President of Finland, stated that the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid should create conditions for a fundamental improvement of relations between the U.S.S.R. and Finland with the purpose of strengthening peace and security.

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between the U.S.S.R. and Finland, concluded on April 6, 1948, completely meets the stated goals. It promotes the aspiration of the Soviet and Finnish peoples not to permit a repetition of German aggression and to strengthen the friendly, neighborly relations between the U.S.S.R. and Finland.

In concluding the treaty, the U.S.S.R. and Finland confirmed their intention to participate in the most sincere manner in all measures directed toward the support of international peace and security. They confirmed their resolution to develop and strengthen economic and cultural ties and to follow up the principles of mutual respect for their state sovereignty and independence, and also of noninterference in the domestic affairs of the other state. The conclusion of this treaty was a new act by the consistent peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, which respects the rights and interests of small peoples.

In appraising the importance of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid which had been concluded, J. V. Stalin said in his historic speech of April 7, 1948: "I would wish that we should pass from the protracted period of mutual distrust, during which we twice fought each other, to a new period in our relations—to a period of mutual confidence. It is necessary that the treaty we have concluded should break this distrust and create a new base for the relations between our peoples, and that it should signify a great movement toward trust and friendship in the relations between the two countries."

The three-year period which has passed since the conclusion of the treaty has completely confirmed the correctness of Stalin's appraisal of the importance of the treaty. Now nobody doubts that the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid is a firm base for strengthening peace and security in Northeastern Europe, and also for developing political, economic and cultural ties between our countries based on mutual trust. On the basis of the treaty of friendship, a trade treaty based on the principle of equality with a most-favored nation has been concluded between the U.S.S.R. and Finland. In elaboration of the treaty of friendship, a mutually

advantageous five-year economic agreement for 1951-1955 was concluded last year, and it should help considerably to strengthen the stability of Finland's economic life.

In 1948 the Soviet government, as is known, performed a magnanimous act for the Finnish people by reducing by one-half the sum of reparations payments unpaid by Finland. As a result of this reduction, and also thanks to installment payments, Finland has been able quickly to restore its economy and expand trade. This has promoted the development of Finland's national economy and the raising of the material well-being of its people.

On the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid, the development of cultural ties between both neighboring countries has also become possible. Hundreds of Finnish workers, peasants, intellectuals and representatives of business circles have been able to visit the Soviet Union: at the same time, Soviet people—workers, scientists, writers, artists, athletes—have visited Finland. There have been trips by delegates—envoys of peoples who are striving to become better acquainted with one another, who are striving to liquidate the traces of mutual distrust and to create firm traditions of mutual friendship between the U.S.S.R. and Finland.

The Soviet Union, true to its policy of respecting the independence of large and small peoples, is doing everything possible on its part to develop neighborly relations in conformity with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid.

It is natural that this policy of the Soviet Union is promoting the further growth of the influence of the U.S.S.R. among broad sections of the Finnish people. Increasingly broader sections of the Finnish people are becoming convinced that only on the basis of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union is it possible to assure the preservation and strengthening of the national independence and state sovereignty of Finland, to raise the well-being of its people and secure for it peace and security. The Finnish people sees that, thanks to the existence of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid, its country can follow a policy of strengthening the national economy, a policy which proceeds from Finland's own interests. The Finnish people do not wish to participate in a policy of war hysteria and a feverish arms race, carried out at the expense of the working people, as is now being done in the countries of the aggressive Atlantic bloc. The Finnish people regard the Soviet-Finnish treaty as a guarantee of their prosperity and peaceful existence.

The imperialists, of course, have not renounced their intention to push Finland again into a course of hostile relations with the Soviet Union, a course which is disastrous for Finland; they have not renounced their intention to use Finland again in their despicable schemes. With this aim, they are supporting in every way possible all the dark reactionary forces in Finland, especially the bankrupt political adventurers washed up by history, not scrupling to use at the same time former Hitlerites and war criminals such as Tanner. Having learned nothing, all these intriguers, who are generously financed from abroad, are now trying in every way possible to make use of the remnants of distrust of the Soviet people which are still present in certain sections of the Finnish people, and, taking advantage of the connivance of Finnish reactionary circles, to inflame the propaganda of revanchism. Again they are trying to hold the dominating position in the country in order to swing the policy of Finland to the old road of evil adventures, in order to please their new imperialist bosses.

The Finnish people, however, are not the same as they were ten years ago. From their own experience they have become convinced that such a policy fundamentally contradicts its national interests. A million Finns signed the Stockholm appeal, thereby condemning the intrigues of the instigators of a new war. The vigilance of the Finnish people and their democratic forces with respect to the intrigues of the Anglo-American agency of warmongers has increased. Increasingly, Finns are beginning to understand the profound correctness of the words of J. V. Stalin that "peace will be maintained and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and uphold it to the end." An absolute majority of the Finnish people understands that the maintenance of the treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union meets the vital interests of Finland itself. One can say with confidence, therefore, that the suspicious agitation of foreign agents in Finland is doomed to failure.

The three-year period which has passed since the day of signing the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid has shown in fact its great importance for the development of mutually advantageous political, economic and cultural ties between the U.S.S.R. and Finland. The importance of the treaty is growing, opening new prospects for the further improvement of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland for the good of the peace and prosperity of the peoples of both countries.

INTERPELLATION OF DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE OF FINNISH PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES IN DIET. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 8, p. 4. 650 words. Condensed text:) Helsinki (Tass)—A group of Parliamentary Deputies who belong to the Democratic League of the Finnish People has sent to the government an interpellation in which it directs its attention to preparatory measures of a military character being carried out on the eastern frontier of Finland.

"On the orders of the Ministry of Internal Affairs," the interpellation says, "commissions for the protection of the civilian population and commissions for the requisitioning of horses have been formed recently in the community agencies. These preparatory military measures have aroused alarm among the population; frequently the questions may be heard: will our country be directly drawn into war, and, is it not intended to associate her with those Western military alliances which apparently are hastily preparing for a third world war, for a war against the Soviet Union? ...

"In the border regions the military authorities are inspecting school buildings, in all probability from the point of view of quartering troops there. In certain communities the frontier military authorities have shown interest in new plans for the building of highways and other roads. Furthermore, we have learned that lately the frontier military authorities have been taking a census of the population of the border regions, with separate counts for adults and children, and also a livestock census.

"Inasmuch as, according to our information, such measures are being taken exclusively on the eastern frontier, the people are asking whether these measures are not evidence of anti-Soviet war preparations which are being made in the Western countries and with which an attempt is being made to associate Finland as well. ...

"Referring to the foregoing, we ask the appropriate member of the government to answer the following question:

"Is the government aware of the fact that in our country and especially on its eastern frontier measures of a military nature are being taken which may conflict with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid which we have concluded with the Soviet Union, and does the government intend henceforth to prevent the implementation of such measures which run counter to state treaties concluded by our country?"

CENTRAL EUROPE

Germany

NEW FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF AGREEMENT ON GERMAN DEMILITARIZATION.—Western Powers Hurriedly Shift West German Industry to War Footing. (Pravda, April 5, p. 3. Complete text:) Berlin (Tass)—A new order by the three Western occupation powers on "control over industry" has been published in Bonn. It is evident from a report by the West German D.P.A. agency that it actually means revoking any control whatsoever over production for war preparation, i.e., a gross violation of the agreements on the demilitarization of Germany. The new order of the Western powers in a unilateral and most flagrant manner violates the Potsdam agreements and the decision of the Control Council in Germany in March, 1946, concerning prohibited branches of German industry.

D.P.A. reports that all restrictions in German shipbuilding are revoked by order of the Western High Commissioners. The Bonn government is also permitted to organize the production of ball bearings, aluminum, synthetic ammonia and chlorine. The production of steel over and above the fixed quota of 11,100,000 tons is permitted "inasmuch as this additional production will be used for the needs of the joint defense efforts of

the West." The production of synthetic oils and fuel and of synthetic rubber is also permitted.

The Bonn "government" was not long in expressing its satisfaction at this order by the Western powers which revokes virtually all restrictions on German industry.

"It is expected in Bonn," D.P.A. declares cynically "that the various restrictions on German scientific research activity in chemistry will also be revoked."

Thus, the inclusion of the West German economy in the aggressive plans of the American imperialists is now completely open and constitutes a challenge to the peace-loving aspirations of the German people and of the peoples of Europe.

WESTERN EUROPE

France

ARMS RACE UNDERMINES FRENCH ECONOMY. (By Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov. Pravda, April 4, p. 4. 1500 words. Summary:) Paris—As the arms race is stepped up, its ruinous consequences for the economy of France become increasingly evident.

The French worker's purchasing power is now only 41% of what it was before the war. It is natural that the new increase in the prices of all goods, caused by the arms race, was tantamount to a catastrophe for many millions of working Frenchmen and members of their families. Even the most backward persons have become convinced through their own experience of the obvious truth that a war policy is a policy of starvation and poverty. This is why the strike of the municipal transport workers of Paris was so vigorously and concertedly supported by the workers and employees of other branches of the French economy.

The French capitalists, however, already are thinking of how to deprive the workers a little more quickly of the wage increase wrested in the fierce struggle. Aurore with its typical cynicism admitted March 28 that the "new advantages" granted the workers will be "swallowed up" in two months' time at the most by the new price rise.

The Queuille government, like the Plevin government which preceded it, in anticipation of the coming Parliamentary elections does not want to get to work seriously on immediate economic and financial problems. It demands that Parliament should agree to terminate its existence ahead of time in order that the new elections may be held June 10. And as for the economic and financial program, well, let the next Parliament occupy itself with it. The ruling circles hope, that, as a result of the crooked "electoral reform" now being prepared, the Parliamentary representation of the Communist Party, the only party defending the interests of the people, will be reduced to a minimum even if millions of Frenchmen vote for its candidates.

In embarking on such a course the present rulers of France are following the old formula of the French aristocrats of the 18th century: "Après nous le déluge." It is well known, however, that this formula brought no luck to the French aristocracy. And such calculations will hardly help those who are now trying to find consolation in such a defective formula.

Great Britain

'WAR OF NERVES' IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT. (By Staff Correspondent V. Mayevsky. Pravda, April 8, p. 3. 1600 words. Summary:) London—The last weeks before the British Parliament recessed for the Easter holidays were marked by uninterrupted bickering between the Conservatives and the Laborites. The British press described this fight on small questions as a "war of nerves."

Official representatives of the Labor Party do not conceal their fear of elections. This fear was transparent in Attlee's radio speech in which he declared that Churchill is trying "by hook or crook to take power into his own hands again." Defense Minister Shinwell frankly stated that the Labor Party will hold power and will not go the polls until it considers "the situation favorable."

In kindling a "war of nerves" Churchill and his ultra-reactionary clique are risking nothing. If they succeed in overthrowing the Labor government, it will be replaced by a government just

as reactionary—a Conservative government of police terror and war. If this undertaking comes to nothing, the Labor government, remaining in power, will be able to intimidate the people with the threat of a return of the Conservatives and, with the help of this, to intensify the pressure on the masses of the people for the purpose of preparing for war.

In this way, in any event, the ruling circles of the U.S.A. will remain the winners. And in any event, the British people lose; they are being drawn into criminal, aggressive adventures and paying for this with their own blood, sweat and tears. Not by chance does *The Times* stress in one of its editorials that for Britain now, when it is carrying out a colossal armaments program, the chief thing is to have a "strong" government "of whatever party."

However bitterly the Conservatives and Laborites wrangle among themselves for the chair of government, one party, as a matter of fact, has ruled in Britain for a long time—the American party, which completely supports the plans for an aggressive war being prepared by the ruling circles of the U.S.A.

On the ruins of houses in the very center of London the wind flutters scraps of old, rain-washed, pre-election placards and posters. Among them is a poster on which two hands, chained in manacles, are drawn. On one side of the manacles is the inscription "Conservatives;" on the other "Laborites." It is an eloquent symbol of the British people, shackled to the notorious "British democracy."

The British people want peace, and not the war into which both Churchill and the Labor Party bosses, to an equal degree, are trying to draw them. They are searching for a way out of this blind alley into which the political businessmen, who are selling the independence of their native land, have led the country.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

United States

AMERICAN GEOPOLITICIANS—ADVOCATES OF AGGRESSION. (By P. Fedoseyev, *Pravda*, April 2, p. 3. 2900 words. Condensed text:) ... Geopolitics is one of the forms of the ideological camouflage of the aggressive policy of American imperialism. This reactionary theory, which only recently served the Hitlerites and Japanese militarists as an ideological weapon, is now being widely used by the American warmongers. The American geopoliticians are trying to prove that from the geographical point of view the frontiers of the U.S.A. run through Europe and Asia. By such crooked means they justify the invasion of the U.S.A. into foreign countries and the establishment of American military bases on alien territories many thousands of kilometers away from America. ...

The adherents of American geopolitics clamor vociferously for expanding the "vital interests" zones of the U.S.A., justifying the brazen claims of the American imperialists to world hegemony. ... The bourgeois sociologists, politicians and publicists of the U.S.A. preach that America is a "new world," allegedly called upon to lead the "senile old world." ...

Among the American geopoliticians such concepts as "dynamic geography," "geo-strategy," etc., have now become very widespread and fashionable. The fundamental geopolitical ideas are expounded in the symposium, "Compass of the World," published in 1949 [sic], edited by Weigert, Stefansson and Harrison. The main thesis of the authors of the book is that the geography of countries is constantly in a state of change. This, in their opinion, is what determines the fate of world history. The phrase "history is geography in motion" is repeated constantly in the book. The geopoliticians thereby try to justify the necessity for the "movement of the American frontiers," i.e., for the imperialist expansion of the American monopolists. ...

The notorious reactionary journalist, Vera Dean, declares that American expansion is a necessity. Writing in *The Nation* in December, 1950, she said: "With the defeat of Germany and Japan, with the decline of Italy and in particular with the weakening of Britain, vacuums have appeared throughout the world." Reasoning on the principle that nature abhors a vacuum, Dean believes the U.S.A. should take over control of all these vacuums.

The American publicist and sociologist Lippmann has been

preaching for many years that the "Atlantic community" headed by the U.S.A. should become the nucleus of a new world order, i.e., an order in which the American imperialists would rule the world. Lippmann contends that the Atlantic is not at all a border between Europe and America, that it is only an internal sea of a community of nations linked by geography and common "security zones." ...

The creation of the aggressive Atlantic bloc and the preparation of Mediterranean and Pacific blocs show that the geopoliticians' reactionary ideas are an expression of the policy of the U.S. ruling circles aimed at winning world hegemony. ...

The American invaders' insane ideas of world domination are doomed to the same inglorious fiasco as overtook the Hitlerites' geopolitical racial theory. The plans of the American invaders flagrantly contradict the laws of social development and the national interests of all the freedom-loving peoples of the world. The geopoliticians may arbitrarily redraw the frontiers of states on a geographical map and tint all countries and continents in the American hue. But history is made not by geographical designs but on the basis of the laws of the economic development of society; the popular masses are the decisive force.

The policy of Truman and Churchill, the policy of enslaving all the peoples who do not speak the English language, has aggravated the burning hatred of the masses in all countries for American-British imperialism. The peoples, who have been oppressed by the capitalist powers for decades, are rising up against imperialist slavery. In the countries of Europe and Asia the masses increasingly are repulsing American expansion.

The forces of imperialism, reaction and aggression, which stand for the precipitating of a new world war, are opposed by the superior and growing forces of the camp of peace and democracy. The ineluctable laws of social development, the truth of history itself, are on the side of the peace-loving forces. The invincibility of the universal fight for peace, democracy and social progress is rooted in this fact.

DECADENCE OF AMERICAN CULTURE AND ART. (Komsomolskaya pravda, April 7, p. 4. 750 words. Condensed text:) New York (Tass)—The first months of this year have been marked just as 1950 was by the decadence of American literature, theater, films and radio broadcasts.

The overwhelming majority of American novels, plays and films are characterized by decadence, disillusion, psychopathic cruelty and sexual perversion.

Such writers as Steinbeck and Pearl Buck are going in, as Hemingway is, for mysticism and far-fetched psychological "problems." They are burrowing into their own petty experiences.

Steinbeck's latest work, the book "Burning Bright," couched in incomprehensible language, discusses the "problem" of a sterile man who wants a son in order to "perpetuate" himself and, finally, joyfully takes the child borne by his unfaithful wife—joyfully, because "it is necessary to continue humankind."

Pearl Buck in her latest novels portrays the Chinese and Korean peoples in a malicious and caricatured light. ...

Typical of the so-called "light" novels is the novel by J. West entitled "The Witch Hunters." The climax of the novel is the scene in which the heroine watches her brother castrate a neighbor in the presence of a crowd of people who approve his action, and the "funniest passage" is the scene of a child's funeral. It is symptomatic that a review of this monstrous work in *The New Yorker* says: "This book is extremely entertaining in my dismal view."

The main events in New York in the early months of 1951 have been musical comedies such as "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," "South Pacific," "Call Me Madam" and "Guys and Dolls." These vacuous productions with half-naked girls on luxuriously decorated stages are designed for the lowest tastes of the sated bourgeoisie.

This winter two unsuccessful attempts have been made to revive classical drama on Broadway. Ibsen's plays "An Enemy of the People" and "Peer Gynt" were produced. "An Enemy of the People" was withdrawn as a result of attacks upon the play as—"Communist propaganda." "Peer Gynt" was "modernized" and was a complete flop. ...

The output of the Hollywood film industry this year remains on the same low level. Pictures devoted to war preparations

and glorifying the predatory plans of the American imperialists occupy a large place in the Hollywood repertoire. Of such character, for example, is the picture "Steel Helmet," which eulogizes the American aggressors in Korea. As for the rest, the Hollywood films continue to concentrate their attention on films about cowboys, empty love stories and gangsters.

The only exception is the film "Born Yesterday," which deals with the adventures in Washington of a quasi-gangster businessman who tries to bribe a member of Congress to put through, to the detriment of the American taxpayer, a law advantageous to scrap-metal dealers. The film contains a rather sharp criticism of present-day American political life and fits in with the recent exposés of the crooked deals in the R.F.C. and also with other political scandals in which Congress and the White House are implicated.

Radio and television programs continue to place their chief emphasis on war propaganda. These programs contain repulsive lies and fabrications aimed at arousing fear and hatred of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. The so-called "radio dramas" continue, full of revolver shots, the groans of victims and eulogies of the "American way of life."

EXPORT OF AN EXPOSED LIE. (By A. Khankovsky. Literaturnaya gazeta, March 31, p. 2. 1800 words. Condensed text:) In February, 1951, the hack writers of the U.S. State Department disseminated in their propaganda for foreign consumption a certain literary "creation" in which they painted a picture of the "great benefaction" of Wall Street in the field of agriculture. This "great benefaction" is the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River.

The whole world knows the fate of more than 20,000,000 American farmers—poverty, hunger, unconcealed slavery. Millions of farmers who have been brought to ruin, called "migrants" in the U.S.A., are continually on the move throughout the country in search of food and shelter. Capitalism, with its predatory agricultural methods, under which drought, windstorms and dust storms sweep over colossal stretches of land acreage, annually fills up the ranks of the migrants with hundreds of thousands of farmers.

All this is generally known. But, it turns out, the American government has conceived a plan to make the poor American farmers happy, to deliver them not only from drought, dry winds and flood, but also from the pernicious consequences of American agrarian relations. In the Columbia valley, the shameless hired scribblers prophesy, a paradise will be built for the migrants! To each one who wishes to become a farmer again an 80-acre plot of land will be allotted. And if any wheat magnate lords it over this land, then, according to the evidence of the same propagandists, they will force him to part with his hundreds of thousands of acres in the interests of the bankrupt farmers.

And all this happiness will ensue, indeed, as soon as the water power project has been put into operation.

Is the whole story of the "benefactions" of Wall Street known in America itself? It appears that it is not only known, but that it already long ago was exposed as an outrageous lie and a foul fraud. Now the businessmen, with all their rich experience in duping the wide masses of the population, are succeeding with difficulty in marketing such propaganda "wares" within the country. The U.S. State Department, therefore, has decided to engage itself in exporting these false fables to the European continent. ...

As far back as 1932 the U.S. government reported its decision to irrigate the arid valley with the waters of the Columbia, the second greatest river in the U.S.A., representing an electric-energy potential of enormous magnitude. ...

What kind of strange circumstance is this? The dam on the Columbia River was built, the official government version claimed, to bring into agricultural use new irrigated lands on which the ruined migrants were to settle. Grand Coulee's construction was under the auspices of the Western Bureau of Reclamation—a fact which also seemed to reemphasize the betterment aspect of this hydroelectric station. But now almost 20 years have passed; the hydroelectric station is working at full speed, but for the farmers the irrigation of Grand Coulee remains only a daydream.

If one becomes more closely acquainted with this "altruistic" project of the American plutocracy, then it seems that the whole story of the irrigation of the Columbia River valley represents a low-grade bluff, unprecedented humbug. An examination of the economic and social foundations of this hydroelectric power installation shows in the first place that the area subject to irrigation, according to the initial plan of the "Grand Coulee project," comes to only 486,000 hectares, although the irrigation possibilities of the mighty Columbia are many times greater. In the second place, the businessmen have planned to build the irrigation system not earlier than 1960. Thus, although the dam was completed in 1942, the irrigation of the land has not yet begun. What is more, the Truman government now intends to irrigate by 1960 only less than half of the area previously contemplated—in all, 202,500 hectares. In the third place, one should take into account that 80% of the area subject to irrigation belongs to private owners, and not at all to the government. The government cannot dispose of this area, because legally it has not carried out, and does not intend to carry out, any alienation of the land. Private ownership of land makes it impossible to use the future irrigated lands of Grand Coulee in the interests of the poverty-stricken masses of farmers. It is well known that what remains of the government lands in the U.S.A. has been squandered and is the object of speculation.

Even if one assumes that the landowners, heeding the government's "request," should agree to give up their land acreage at the moment when land prices are rising and the opportunities for big business arise for them, the small or middle farmer, let alone the migrant, cannot take advantage of this concession. ...

However, the lying promises of publicity, on the one hand, and the hopeless situation of the farmers, on the other hand, brought enormous numbers of the disinherited streaming to the Northwest in the '30s. From 1935 to 1940 alone so many migrant families arrived there that it would have been impossible to settle them even if full use had been made of all the waters of the Columbia for irrigation purposes. All these people inevitably found themselves in the pitiless clutches of the exploiters of the Northwest; the value of manpower fell sharply, and the people, who were forced to work for pennies, perished and are perishing. They waited in vain for the promised acres of irrigated land. Thus, many, many thousands of farmers have felt this "benefaction" on their own backs. The blackmail has been exposed.

For the reader, naturally, the question arises: why have the businessmen just now needed to export a lie which was exposed long ago? The reason is clear.

Successfully moving forward on the path to communism, the Soviet Union has started to carry out gigantic hydroelectric projects on the Volga, the Amu-Darya, the Dnieper and the Don. Within five to six years, the national economy of the U.S.S.R. will receive hydroelectric power stations of unprecedented capacity; gigantic canals and reservoirs will be created; millions of hectares of land will be turned into blooming fields and gardens. These deeds of the Soviet state convincingly show to the whole world the enormous creative powers of the socialist system; they are clear proof of the peaceful aspirations of the Soviet people.

And all this is taking place at the time when the American-British imperialist bloc is arming itself to the teeth, is conducting a general mobilization of manpower reserves and raw materials resources, is committing armed aggression in Korea and China, is reviving the armed hordes of Hitler and Hirohito, is preparing a monstrous crime against mankind.

The businessmen of America can no longer deny the indisputable facts of the profoundly peaceful policy of the Soviet state. At the same time it is still more difficult for them to reconcile themselves with these facts. And at this moment the U.S. State Department has made an attempt to get out of an uncomfortable situation by means of extensive propaganda on the American hydroelectric works on the Columbia River. The calculation was built on shameless lies and it counted on lack of information on the part of European readers.

Lest the actual purposes and real results of the American

(Continued on Page 43)

Marxism-Leninism

FOURTH EDITION OF V. I. LENIN'S 'WORKS.'* (By P. Pospelov. Pravda, April 6, pp. 2-4. 6700 words. Condensed text:.) In accordance with a decree of the Party Central Committee, the Party Central Committee's Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute has prepared and published the fourth edition of the works of V. I. Lenin, creator of the Bolshevik party, founder of the Soviet state and leader and teacher of the workers of the entire world. The publication of the fourth edition of V. I. Lenin's "Works" is a major event in the ideological life of the Communist Party, the Soviet people and the international proletariat. ...

Never before has it been as obvious as in our epoch what great significance the science of Marxism-Leninism has as the science of the laws of development of nature and society, the science of the revolution of the oppressed and exploited masses, the science of the triumph of socialism in all countries, the science of building a communist society. Leninism is a peak of Russian and world culture. ... Comrade Stalin has generalized upon and developed in his works those new elements which Lenin contributed to the treasury of Marxism, showing Lenin's greatness as the inspired theoretician of Marxism, the greatest strategist of the proletarian revolution and the organizer and leader of the millions-strong masses of workers. Comrade Stalin has placed special emphasis upon the creative character of Marxism-Leninism, its international significance. ...

The fourth edition of V. I. Lenin's "Works" is more complete than the previous editions; it contains more than 500 documents included in the "Works" for the first time. The first edition of V. I. Lenin's "Works" consisted of 20 volumes (26 books), and the second and third editions of 30 volumes. The fourth edition consists of 35 volumes. The preparatory works "Notebooks on Imperialism," "Philosophical Notebooks," "Notebooks on the Agrarian Question" and "Marxism and the State," which were not included in the fourth edition, will be issued separately.

The fourth edition most fully carries out Comrade Stalin's directive of 1923, made in connection with an appeal by the Party Central Committee to collect Lenin's works carefully and to put them in the hands of the Party and people. Lenin's works relating to the first stage of the history of the Bolshevik party and written between 1893 and 1912 make up the first 17 volumes of his "Works." They reflect Lenin's great struggle to create a new-type party, a Bolshevik party. Combating apostates of Marxism, opposing all varieties of opportunism in the ranks of the Russian and international workers' movement, Lenin develops the ideological, organizational, tactical and theoretic principles of the Bolshevik party. ... More than 50 years ago Lenin advanced for the first time the idea of a revolutionary alliance of workers and peasants as the chief means of overthrowing the Tsarist autocracy, the landlords and bourgeoisie; he predicted the world-historic role of the Russian working class as the vanguard of the international workers' movement. ...

Lenin's organization of the all-Russian illegal newspaper *Iskra* [Spark]—in which several of V. I. Lenin's major works were published—was a basic and decisive link in the work of creating a Marxist revolutionary party in Russia. The entire flower of Russia's conscious proletariat rallied around *Iskra*.

In the famous book "What Is To Be Done?" (Vol. V) Lenin worked out the ideological principles of a Marxist party, brilliantly establishing the basic Marxist premise that the Marxist party is the linking of the workers' movement with socialism. Lenin raised high the significance of the theory of Marxism and the proletarian party as the guiding force of the workers' movement. He demonstrated that "only a party guided by advanced theory can play the role of vanguard." (Vol. V, p. 342).

Lenin was the first in the history of Marxism to disclose the ideological roots of opportunism. He showed that the "economists," by paying homage to the spontaneity of the workers' movement and playing down the role of socialist awareness,

* [For reviews of the individual volumes of this series (beginning with Vol. XXII,) see the Marxism-Leninism section, Domestic Affairs, Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, Nos. 3, 13, 14, 29, 30, 36, 40, 49, 50; Vol. II, Nos. 7, 8, 30, 32, 36, 37, 40, 41, 43, 44, 47, 50, 52, and Vol. III, No. 3.]

subordinated the worker's movement to bourgeois ideology. In creating the party of a new type Lenin worked out the organizational principles of Bolshevism in his book "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back" (Vol. VII); he created the doctrine of the Party as the guiding organization of the proletariat, as the basic weapon in the hands of the proletariat, one without which triumph in the struggle for proletarian dictatorship would be impossible. Lenin exposed the opportunism of the Mensheviks, who fought the formation of a militant, revolutionary proletarian party. Lenin's book "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back" constituted the organizational groundwork for the Bolshevik party. Lenin's teachings on the Party were defended and developed by Comrade Stalin. ...

On the basis of Marx's premises Lenin worked out the theory of changing the bourgeois-democratic revolution into a socialist revolution. Lenin enriched Marxism with a new theory of socialist revolution and laid the groundwork for the tactics of the Bolshevik party with which the proletariat of our country won the victory over capitalism. Lenin's book "Two Tactics of Social Democracy in the Democratic Revolution" constituted the political groundwork of the Bolshevik party.

Comrade Stalin resolutely defended and furthered Lenin's strategy and tactics. Stalin's works from 1905 to 1907 comprehensively establish the Leninist idea of the hegemony of the proletariat and the idea of armed insurrection as the essential means of overthrowing the autocracy and winning a democratic republic.

Lenin's classic work "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" (Vol. XIV) was the theoretic groundwork of the Bolshevik party. This work by Lenin is a brilliant model of impassioned, implacable struggle against the enemies of Marxist philosophy, a model of militant Bolshevik party spirit. In "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" Lenin expounded and developed the fundamental questions of Marxist philosophy. On the basis of dialectical materialism he generalized all that was important and essential in what had been added to science, particularly natural science, in the period from Engels' death to the publication of "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism." Of great significance in defending the theoretic principles of Marxism was J. V. Stalin's classic work "Anarchism or Socialism?"

In a number of works Lenin generalized upon the experience of the first Russian revolution, explaining the lessons deriving from it. He disclosed the tremendous international significance of the Russian revolution and the heroic struggle of the Russian proletariat. Exposing the Mensheviks' shift to the side of the bourgeoisie, Lenin pointed out that the proletariat is revolutionary only to the extent that it is conscious of and applies the idea of its hegemony. ...

The first 17 volumes of the fourth edition contain a large number of Lenin's writings not previously included in his "Works," among them the major essay "Concerning the Supposed Question of Markets" (1893), the article "Our Tasks and the Soviet of Workers' Deputies" (1905) and others.

Lenin's book review "The Struggle of the Proletariat" (Vol. IX), published for the first time in the "Works," is of major importance. In it Lenin provided a high evaluation of Comrade Stalin's article "Reply to 'Social Democracy.'" Lenin noted in this review Comrade Stalin's excellent explanation of the question of introducing socialist consciousness in the spontaneous workers' movement.

A number of the documents published for the first time illuminate Lenin's struggle against the liquidators, Trotskyites, Otzovists [advocates of recalling Bolshevik Deputies from the Duma] and appeasers, and against the German Social Democratic leaders who helped them.

The struggle of the Bolsheviks under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin to create a party of a new type ended in a brilliant triumph: the formation of an independent Bolshevik party at the Prague conference in 1912. The establishment of the Bolshevik party was a great event in the history of the Russian and international workers' movement.

V. I. Lenin's works elucidating the struggle of the Bolshevik party to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat (1912-1917) are contained in Vols. XVIII to XXVI of his "Works." ... The documents relating to the years of the new revolutionary upswing demonstrate the joint guidance by Lenin and Stalin of the newspaper *Pravda*, of the election campaign to the Fourth State

Duma and of the Bolshevik fraction in the Duma. Lenin completely approved the actions of Comrade Stalin, his speeches and articles. ...

The inspired works of Lenin and Stalin on the national question are of inestimable importance to the revolutionary national liberation movement throughout the world. ... During the imperialist world war Lenin related the national-colonial question to the question of overthrowing imperialism. Lenin was the first Marxist to provide a profound analysis of imperialism as the highest stage of capitalism, revealing its festering sores and the conditions of its inevitable downfall. In the classic works "Imperialism, Highest Stage of Capitalism" (Vol. XXII), "On the Slogan of the United States of Europe" (Vol. XXI), "The Military Program of the Proletarian Revolution" (Vol. XXIII) and others Lenin demonstrated that capitalism, having reached the monopoly stage of its development, had prepared the way for the transition to a new socio-economic formation, socialism. "Imperialism," wrote Lenin, "is the eve of the socialist revolution" (Vol. XXII, p. 175). ...

During the imperialist world war Lenin stigmatized with especial force the leaders of the Second International, traitors to the proletariat; he revealed all the odiousness and baseness of the social chauvinists, their complete shift to the side of the imperialist bourgeoisie, their support of the rapacious imperialist war. Lenin pointed out that opportunism cannot now be regarded as a current in the workers' movement. "This (opportunism) has now become the organized tool of the bourgeoisie within the workers' movement" (Vol. XXXV, p. 152). ...

Lenin formulated the doctrine of just and unjust wars, explaining the tasks of the proletariat and oppressed peoples in their common struggle for liberation from the oppression of capitalism, for a way out of the imperialist war, through transforming the imperialist war into a civil war.

In 1914 Lenin wrote his remarkable article "On the National Pride of the Great Russians." In it he provided a profound exposition of the concept the Bolsheviks, leading Russian proletarians, have of patriotism. Lenin pointed out that the feeling of national pride is not alien to conscious members of the Russian proletariat. "The Great Russians' interest (not slavishly interpreted) in national pride coincides with the socialist interest of the Great Russian (and all other) proletarians" (Vol. XXI, p. 87). The Russian people, Lenin wrote, can be proud of the fact that they set mankind "great examples in the struggle for liberty and socialism," that the Russian working class created "a mighty revolutionary party of the masses." ...

In his remarkable April Theses (Vol. XXIV) Lenin outlined the Party's inspired plan for the transition from a bourgeois-democratic revolution to a socialist revolution. Lenin's discovery of the Soviets, born of the revolutionary creativeness of the Russian working class, as a state form of the dictatorship of the proletariat is of world-historic significance. Lenin proved that in the new historical epoch the republic of Soviets is the best form of political organization of society. Lenin saw that the country's salvation from inevitable catastrophe—to the brink of which it had been led by the landholders and bourgeoisie—and from its enthrallment by foreign imperialists was possible only as a result of the victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat. In "The Threatening Catastrophe and How to Combat It" Lenin wrote that it is impossible to advance without moving toward socialism. The Bolshevik party saved the country, raising the people to the victorious socialist revolution.

In his classic works "The State and Revolution" (Vol. XXV) and "Will the Bolsheviks Maintain Power?" (Vol. XXVI) Lenin comprehensively developed the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Defending Marxist teachings on the state against distortion by the opportunists, Lenin proved that the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the main question of Marxism. "A Marxist is only one who extends recognition of the class struggle to recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat" (Vol. XXV, p. 384). Lenin explained that the dictatorship of the proletariat is a particular form of the class alliance of the working class with the working peasantry. The guiding role in this alliance belongs to the proletariat. The dictatorship of the proletariat is a higher form of democracy, expressing the interests of the majority of the population.

Lenin explained that in the transition from capitalism to com-

munist various political forms of state organization are possible, but their essence is the same—dictatorship of the proletariat.

Developing further Lenin's teaching on the socialist state, Comrade Stalin pointed out the necessity of preserving and strengthening the socialist state even under communism in case capitalist encirclement continues. ...

The works and documents contained in Vols. XXVI to XXXIII were written by Lenin between 1917 and 1923, when the Bolshevik party became the ruling party. They reflect Lenin's varied and tireless activity as head of the world's first Soviet socialist state. ...

Having found a way out of the imperialist war for our country, having delivered her from the blow of German imperialism by concluding the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, Lenin, in his famous book "Current Tasks of the Soviet Power" (Vol. XXVII), worked out a plan for starting to build socialism. Lenin considered the decisive force in the building of socialism to be the creative activity of the masses of working people; he explained that one of the most important tasks of the Bolshevik party and Soviet government was the organization and guidance of socialist competition. But the Soviet people did not succeed at that time in starting peaceful constructive work. The imperialists frustrated it.

International imperialism made its task the destruction of the young Soviet state. The American, British and French imperialists did not accept the Soviet government's proposal of peace and began armed intervention against our motherland. Lenin called on the Soviet people to exert all their efforts to deal a crushing rebuff to the imperialists. ...

Lenin pointed out that war is the test and trial of any country's forces. He was firmly convinced of the invincibility of the Soviet system. ...

The role of American imperialism as an organizer and participant in the armed intervention against Soviet Russia is clearly and graphically revealed in the Leninist documents contained in the "Works."

In the reply to a correspondent of an American bourgeois newspaper (1920), included in the "Works" for the first time,* Lenin exposes the American imperialists as warmongers and opponents of peace. In his reply Lenin proceeds from the possibility of peaceful coexistence of the land of Soviets and the countries of capitalism. Lenin stressed the constant desire of Soviet Russia for peace. ...

In the most difficult years in the life of the Soviet state, when the forces of the imperialists broke upon it, Lenin, as always, relied on his best friend and closest companion—Comrade Stalin—in solving all major questions confronting the Party and the Soviet power.

Daily guiding the defense of the country, organizing resistance to the interventionists and White Guards, Lenin and Stalin strengthened the military and political alliance of the working class and peasantry. At the Eighth Party Congress Lenin advanced the slogan of alliance with the middle peasant. Lenin's position—"Learn to come to an agreement with the middle peasant, while not for a moment renouncing the struggle against the kulak and at the same time firmly relying solely on the poor peasant"—(Vol. XXVIII, p. 171)—became the Party's program. ...

After the victorious conclusion of the war with the interventionists Lenin put forward a plan for restoring and transforming the national economy of the country, a plan for creating an economic basis for socialism; he established the possibility of building a complete socialist society in our country during capitalist encirclement. Lenin posed the task of restoring and developing heavy industry, of establishing for the entire national economy, including agriculture, a new technological base. Lenin considered such a base to be electrification.

In 1920 a plan for electrification of the country was worked out on Lenin's initiative and under his guidance. This plan, said Lenin, must become a second program of the Party. "Communism is Soviet power plus electrification of the entire country"—in these words at the Eighth All-Russian Congress of

* [This interview was published in Pravda, April 22, p. 1, 1949, and carried in translation in Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. II, No. 17, pp. 12-13.]

Soviets in December, 1921, Lenin gave the Party and Soviet people a perspective for transforming the national economy on the basis of high industrial technology. Lenin prophetically wrote: "****If Russia becomes covered by a thick network of electric stations and powerful technical installations our communist economic construction will become a model for the future of socialist Europe and Asia" (Vol. XXXI, p. 486). ...

In his speeches at the Tenth and 11th Party Congresses, in articles and in the pamphlet "On the Food Tax" Lenin comprehensively established the essence of the New Economic Policy, showing that only along the path of the NEP was it possible to ensure the building of a base for the socialist economy. In his last speech before the country at the plenary session of the Moscow Soviet in November, 1922, Lenin expressed the firm conviction that "from the Russia of the NEP will emerge a socialist Russia" (Vol. XXXIII, p. 405). ...

V. I. Lenin's works reflect his struggle to strengthen Party unity. They demonstrate Lenin's implacable struggle against anti-Party groupings: Trotskyites, Bukharinists, the "workers' opposition" and other enemies of the Party who sought to split the Party and to undermine the construction of socialism. ... In implacable combat against the Trotskyites, right-wing and other enemies of the Party and people Comrade Stalin defended and further developed Lenin's teaching on building socialism in our country. ... On the basis of Lenin's cooperative plan Comrade Stalin evolved the theory of collectivizing agriculture. A revolution was effected in agriculture under J. V. Stalin's leadership, liquidating the bourgeois individual peasant system and creating a socialist system in agriculture.

The construction of socialism in the U.S.S.R. is the great triumph of Leninism.

Lenin devoted special attention to problems of organization of the apparatus of the Soviets. In 1921 and 1922 Lenin wrote a series of letters to Comrade Stalin, consulting with him on ensuring that the working masses be attracted to administration of the state, on correctly placing personnel and organizing careful checkups on execution of decisions of the Party and government.

In close collaboration with Comrade Stalin, Lenin worked out the principles of a national policy and saw that they were carried out. Lenin and Stalin are the inspirers of the unification of the Soviet republics in a single allied state. Comrade Stalin enriched and raised to a higher level Lenin's teaching on the national-colonial question; he worked out the teaching on socialist nations. The creation of the multinational Soviet state, the fraternal friendship of the peoples of our country, is clear evidence of the triumph of Leninist-Stalinist national policy.

Lenin devoted special attention to the development of science and culture. Lenin's behests in the field of the cultural revolution as an integral part of the plan for the socialist transformation of the country have been realized under the leadership of Comrade Stalin. The Soviet Union has become the center of the world's most advanced science and culture.

Lenin worked out the program, organizational and technical principles of the international communist movement. Giving theoretical generalization to the wealth of experience of the Soviet revolution, Lenin demonstrated the world-historic significance of the theory, program and tactics of Bolshevism as a model for all communist and workers' parties. ... Lenin exposed the venal leaders of the Second International, the labor leaders and other odious traitors to the cause of the working class, calling them "scoundrels and confederates in the atrocities and crimes of the French, British and American bourgeoisie" (Vol. XXIX, p. 354), confederates of imperialist banditry. In his last speeches Lenin devoted much attention to questions of the international workers' movement and the national liberation struggle of the peoples of the countries of the East, who were oppressed by imperialism. Lenin exposed the monstrous, rapacious, plundering policy of the imperialist powers, the U.S.A., Britain and Japan, preparing for a new world war in deference to a handful of bosses of capital. ...

Lenin wrote with tremendous pride of the Russian people, who had pointed out to mankind the way of escaping the oppression of imperialism and imperialist wars. ... Lenin brilliantly foresaw the course of development of world history, which would lead to the triumph of a new era in the history of mankind—the

era of communism. In his last work "Better Less but Better" Lenin wrote: "The outcome of the struggle will depend in the final analysis on the fact that Russia, India, China, etc., account for the overwhelming majority of the population of the globe. And it is precisely this majority which in recent years has been drawn with extraordinary rapidity into the struggle for its liberation, so that in this respect there cannot be the shadow of a doubt as to the final outcome of the world conflict. In this sense the conclusive victory of socialism is fully and absolutely ensured."

The course of world events has been a brilliant confirmation of the correctness of Lenin's prophetic words. The mighty upswing in the national liberation movement in the colonial and satellite countries and the great victory of the Chinese people have been a powerful new blow against the system of imperialism; they bring closer the day of socialism's conclusive victory. ...

Lenin's ideas have been embodied and developed in the writings and work of his faithful disciple and associate Comrade Stalin. Comrade Stalin has elevated to a new height the teaching of Lenin—Leninism. Comrade Stalin teaches that "Marxism, as a science, cannot stand still; it develops and perfects itself. ... Marxism does not recognize immutable conclusions and formulas obligatory for all epochs and periods. Marxism is the enemy of all kinds of dogmatism" (J. Stalin, "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics," p. 55 [Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. II, No. 28, p. 13.])

Comrade Stalin's works, developing Marxist-Leninist theory in relation to new historical conditions, are a genuine encyclopedia of revolutionary Marxism-Leninism, a major achievement of mankind.

The inspired works of the great coryphaei of Marxist science, V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, are studied by tens of millions throughout the world, in all languages. The works of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin are an inexhaustible source of wisdom and knowledge which are helping Soviet citizens to build a new life. The teaching of Marxism-Leninism is all-powerful because it is true. The ideas of Lenin are immortal; they live and conquer. In the great construction projects of communism, in the struggle to transform nature, in the selfless labor of Soviet citizens, in the triumphant struggle of the working class and the workers of the entire world against imperialism the inspired all-conquering ideas of Leninism are triumphant.

Communist Party

FROM PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND U.S.S.R. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 3, p. 1. Complete text:) The Party Central Committee and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers announce with profound sorrow the death at 9 a.m. April 2, following a prolonged and severe illness, of Comrade Mikhail Fyodorovich Vladimirovsky, Deputy to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and Chairman of the Party Central Inspection Committee, a devoted fighter for the cause of the working people and one of the elder figures of the Bolshevik party and Soviet state. The death of Comrade M. F. Vladimirovsky, who devoted his entire life to the great cause of communism and who devoted all his energies to the good of the people, is a grievous loss to the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

[This announcement is followed on page one in Pravda and Izvestia with a briefer announcement by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and on page three with announcements by the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee and (in Pravda only) the Moscow Province and City Party Committees, and brief announcements in Pravda and Izvestia April 4 by the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and (in Pravda only) the Gorky Province Party Committee and Soviet Executive Committee.]

IN U.S.S.R. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 3, p. 1. Complete text:) The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers has decreed the formation of a State Committee to Arrange the Funeral of Chairman of the Party Central Inspection Committee M. F. Vladimirovsky, composed of the following comrades: M. A. Suslov (chairman), M. F. Shkiryatov, P. N. Pospelov, A. F. Gor-

kin, S. D. Ignatyev, I. I. Rummyantsev and D. V. Krupin. [A brief page-three announcement by this commission states that the body of M. F. Vladimirovsky is to lie in state in the House of the Unions.]

MEDICAL REPORT ON COMRADE M. F. VLADIMIROVSKY'S ILLNESS AND CAUSE OF DEATH. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 3, p. 3. Complete text:) Born in 1874, Comrade M. F. Vladimirovsky suffered for many years from a hypertonic ailment which became complicated by general arteriosclerosis, predominantly affecting the vessels of the brain, heart and kidneys, as well as with cirrhosis of the liver. Death resulted from mounting incapacity of the heart and blood vessels.—Prof. P. I. Yegorov, Head of the Medical Hygiene Administration of the Kremlin and Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences; Prof. M. S. Vovsi, Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, and F. D. Abrikosova, Pathological Anatomist and Candidate of Medical Sciences.

ELDER FIGURE OF BOLSHEVIST PARTY M. F. VLADIMIROVSKY. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 3, p. 2. 900 words. Summary:) Comrade Mikhail Fyodorovich Vladimirovsky, one of the elder figures of the Bolshevik party, fighter for the great cause of communism, chairman of the Party Central Inspection Committee and Deputy to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, died April 2 after a long and severe illness. M. F. Vladimirovsky was born in 1874 in Arzamas. He made his first acquaintance with Marxism and the workers' revolutionary movement in Nizhny Novgorod Social Democratic circles in the 1890s. As a medical student at Moscow University in 1895 he engaged in active revolutionary work as a member of a Social Democratic circle. Beginning in 1896 he worked in the Moscow "Workers' Union," established as a result of the merger of several leading Social Democratic and workers' groups. He was arrested in the same year, and after a few months' imprisonment was exiled to Nizhny Novgorod under police surveillance. Returning to Moscow in 1898 he again took up revolutionary work and became a member of the Moscow committee of the Social Democratic Party. During the student demonstrations in the spring of 1899 he was again exiled from Moscow and soon went abroad where he worked actively on Lenin's Iskra [Spark]. Returning to Russia, Vladimirovsky worked in the Nizhny Novgorod Bolshevik organization from 1903 to 1905 and took an active part in the 1905 revolution. He was arrested by the police in 1906, but he succeeded in emigrating to France before his trial and worked with Bolshevik organizations abroad.

Returning to Russia in July, 1917, he worked with the Moscow Party organization and took part in leading the October revolution. Thereafter he devoted all his efforts to building a socialist state. He entered the Presidium of the Moscow Soviet and was elected a member of the Party Central Committee at the Seventh Party Congress. From 1919 to 1921 he was Russian Republic Deputy People's Commissar for Internal Affairs. In 1922 he worked as Vice-Chairman of the Ukraine Council of People's Commissars. In 1925 he was elected Chairman of the Central Control Commission of the Ukraine Communist Party. In 1926 and 1927 he was Vice-Chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Planning Commission.

From 1930 to 1934 Vladimirovsky was Russian Republic People's Commissar of Public Health. A doctor by training, he devoted much effort to carrying out Party directives on public health. At the 15th Party Congress in 1927 he was elected chairman of the Party Central Inspection Commission at which post he remained until his death. M. F. Vladimirovsky was awarded one Order of Lenin for his work during the great patriotic war and a second one on his 70th birthday.

More than half a century has passed since Comrade Vladimirovsky first became a fighter for the great party of Lenin and Stalin. He traveled a great and glorious path together with our Party from its very inception. The memory of Mikhail Fyodorovich Vladimirovsky will always remain in the hearts of Soviet citizens.

In U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers.—ON PERPETUATING THE MEMORY OF CHAIRMAN OF THE PARTY CENTRAL INSPECTION COMMITTEE COMRADE M. F. VLADIMIROVSKY AND ON PROVISION FOR HIS FAMILY. (Pravda and Izvestia,

April 4, p. 1. Complete text:) The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers has decreed: (1) That the name of Comrade M. F. Vladimirovsky be conferred upon the Moscow Province Clinical Institute of the Russian Republic Ministry of Health; (2) That L. S. Vladimirovskaya, Comrade M. F. Vladimirovsky's wife, be given a grant of 50,000 rubles; (3) That Comrade Vladimirovsky's wife be given a life pension of 2000 rubles per month and that his sister be given a life pension of 750 rubles per month, and (4) That the funeral of Comrade M. F. Vladimirovsky be held at state expense.

[Pravda and Izvestia, April 4, page three, describe processions to the bier of M. F. Vladimirovsky, followed by a statement by the funeral commission on the cremation of Vladimirovsky's body. Pravda and Izvestia, April 5, page three, report the funeral and funeral orations by M. A. Suslov, P. N. Pospelov and I. I. Rummyantsev.]

LETTER TO THE EDITOR. (Pravda, April 7, p. 4. Complete text:) Our profound and heartfelt gratitude to comrades, friends, institutions, organizations and individuals who honored the memory of Mikhail Fyodorovich Vladimirovsky and who expressed to us their condolences in our heavy loss.—The family and relatives of M. F. Vladimirovsky.

OTHER PARTY ITEMS

(Editorial)—**SKILLFULLY COMBINE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC WORK.** (Pravda, April 5, p. 1. 1300 words. Summary:) The Party conferences now being held in a number of provinces are devoting much attention to further improvement in Party organizational and political work in the countryside. This is primarily a question of the need for thoroughgoing consolidation of the primary Party units of the collective farms and M.T.S., for improvement in the work of the district Party committees. The district Party committees have improved their work considerably in recent years and have begun to guide the Soviet and economic agencies in a more qualified manner, to show more profound concern for the selection and training of personnel and for organizational and political work among the masses.

Facts are being cited at the Party conferences which show that certain district Party committees still have not effected the shift to Party political questions, have not abandoned the incorrect practice of supplanting and exercising petty supervision over Soviet and economic agencies and have not learned to combine political and economic work.

At the Bakchar District Party conference in Tomsk Province, Communists rightly criticized the district committee for incorrect methods of guidance and for letting itself be carried away by minor economic matters, to the detriment of Party political work. Supplanting the Soviet and economic agencies, doing away with their personal responsibility and doing their work, the district Party committee became to all intents and purposes an administrative-management body. The district committee showed no concern for its most important task: the consolidation of the primary Party units, increasing the activity of the Communists and intensifying political work among the masses.

Certain rural district committees show little concern for strengthening the primary Party units on the collective farms, Machine and Tractor Stations and state farms. In some cases the district committees seek to guide the collective farms solely with the assistance of representatives, ignoring the primary Party units. This harmful practice has been the rule until recently in the Orekovsk District Party Committee, Vitebsk Province.

Raising the level of work by district Party committees requires concrete day-to-day guidance of the district committees by the province and territory Party committees. It must be noted that certain province committees exercise insufficient control over the district committees. Until recently the Kemerovo District committee, for example, guided the district committees largely through directives, without taking the necessary steps to organize the fulfillment of these directives.

The task of Party organizations in the districts is to raise the level of Party organizational and political work in the countryside and on this basis to strive for more and more successes in all sectors of economic and cultural work.

Party Life: THIRD MOLDAVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS. (By Staff Correspondent V. Subbotin. Pravda, April 4, p. 2. 1200 words. Summary:) Kishinev—Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, Secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered the committee's report at the Party's third congress. Before the establishment of the Soviet regime, he said, Moldavia had virtually no industry. Now the major branches of industry are developing rapidly in the republic. The number of industrial workers has increased 20% in two years.

Basic changes have taken place in agriculture, with collectivization now complete. The speaker dwelt on the need for diverse development of agriculture. Viniculturists should struggle to introduce better strains of grapes over large areas, and technical crops, especially cotton, should be planted on a broad scale. Cotton plantings were increased tenfold this spring.

The number of Party organizations and candidates' groups on the collective farms has tripled since 1949, though there are still no Party organizations on many collective farms. The speaker pointed out that the district committees pay little attention to improving the personnel of the rural Party organizations. There are several thousand tractor and combine operators in the republic, but so far there are few Communists among them. A tremendous army of non-Party *aktiv* workers has grown up in Moldavia's villages, but the Party organizations do not rely on them in their work.

The guidance standards of the local Party organizations have noticeably improved lately. The problem is to work constantly to perfect the work methods of the Party agencies. It is essential, said the speaker, to improve instruction and checkups, to develop criticism and self-criticism more boldly, to improve the standards of ideological work.

Thirty-eight persons took part in the discussion following the report. Comrade Tkach, Secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, noted in his speech that following the publication of Comrade Stalin's works on linguistics serious shortcomings were revealed in textbooks on the Moldavian language. Attempts are made to reduce the importance of the Moldavian language. Comrade Koroban, a staff member of the Institute of the History of Language and Literature, has declared that the Moldavian language allegedly has no history. This "theory" has not yet been duly rebuffed by Moldavian scholars and writers.

Conference delegates Comrades Kryzhanovsky, Mozharova and Potapov criticized republic organizations for insufficient attention to viniculture, the basic branch of Moldavia's agriculture. Comrade Nikitin, representative of the Council on Collective Farm Affairs, stated that there are still violations of the Collective Farm Statutes in Moldavia, adding that the local Party and Soviet organizations must stand constantly on guard over the Statutes and cut short even the slightest attempts to violate them. Comrade Popov, Secretary of the Komrat District Party Committee, severely criticized several republic officials. Members of the bureau and the heads of departments of the Central Committee, he said, arrive in a district and hurry on without having a good look around. Comrade Mikhailov, Secretary of the Krasnoarmeisk District Party Committee, stated that the Central Committee's Propaganda and Agitation Department does not rely on the district Party committees in guiding ideological institutions. Congress delegate Comrade Pisarenko pointed in her speech to the lack of attention to the needs of children's institutions. There is not a single book for younger children translated into Moldavian. Speaking of shortcomings in the leadership of local Party organizations Comrades Tsikunov, Mikhailov and Shpak criticized the Central Committee's Department for Party, Trade Union and Young Communist League Agencies, whose officials do not seriously study the work of the district and city committees while on field trips.

The congress recognized the work of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee as satisfactory, and leading organs of the Moldavian Communist Party were chosen. At the plenary session of the newly elected Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was elected First Secretary, Comrade B. A. Gorban Second Secretary and Comrades A. A. Melnik, P. F. Tereshchenko, D. G. Tkach and A. M. Lazarev Secretaries of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

Party Life: RAISE STANDARDS OF ORGANIZATIONAL

WORK.—Kalinin Province Party Conference. (Pravda, April 3, p. 2. 600 words. Summary:) Kalinin—Comrade N. Konovalov, Secretary of the Kalinin Province Party Committee, reported on the work of the committee at the recent Kalinin Province Party conference. After discussing the progress of agriculture and industry in the province, the delegates disclosed shortcomings in the work of the province, city and district Party committees, noting that the province Party committee adopted a number of resolutions on agriculture but did not supervise the execution of these orders.

Comrade Matveyev, Secretary of the Vyshny Volochek City Party Committee, severely criticized the work of the province committee's planning, financial and trade department. He pointed out that this department performs the same functions as the province office of the State Bank and the province trade department. The department officials are very little concerned with the work of the Party organizations of trade enterprises. The Kalinin Province Party Committee lacks constant ties with the masses and with the *aktiv*. Comrade Drozdov, Secretary of the Bezhet'sk City Party Committee, pointed out the lack of systematic instruction for officials of the city and district Party committees.

The delegates stressed the need for improving the business qualifications of Party personnel and training them in Bolshevik leadership; and yet the province committee has not conducted a single seminar for district committee secretaries.

The conference devoted much attention to ideological questions. The Party organizations are not doing a good job of guiding the work of the schools, higher educational institutions, theaters, workers' and collective farmers' clubs. Party and Soviet officials were criticized for not delivering political lectures to workers and taking very little part in mass political work.

The conference recognized the work of the province Party committee as satisfactory. A new province Party committee was elected.

Party Life: FOR INTENSIFYING PARTY WORK IN EVERY WAY.—Orel Province Party Conference. (Pravda, April 5, p. 2. 550 words. Summary:) Orel—Delegates to the recent Orel Province Party Conference severely criticized the province Party committee for incorrect guidance of the economy, for permitting the supplanting of Soviet and economic agencies and pushing the district committees along this incorrect path. Speakers in the discussion criticized Comrade Naberezhnykh, secretary of the province Party committee, and Comrade Timin, head of the agricultural department, for their bureaucratic methods: they were carried away by paper work and demanded every conceivable kind of report from the district committees. "Matters went so far," said Comrade Brailov, Secretary of the Krasnaya Zarya District Party Committee, in his report, "that we were obliged to send the province committee reports on the number of brood hens in the district. Preoccupied with petty current matters, the province Party committee lost sight of basic problems of developing the province's agriculture."

The conference devoted much attention to questions of Party organizational and political work, in connection with which serious criticisms were leveled at the province Party committee's department for Party, trade union and Young Communist League agencies. This department, said Comrade Mezhev, Secretary of the Sverdlov District Party Committee, is not performing its direct functions of instructing officials of the district committees and secretaries of the primary Party units, of generalizing and disseminating experience in Party work.

Many delegates pointed to shortcomings in the guidance of industry, stressing shortcomings in the work of local and co-operative-craft industry.

The conference adopted a comprehensive resolution providing for intensification of Party political work. A new province Party committee and inspection committee were elected.

IMPROVE CHECKUPS.—Pskov Province Party Conference. (By Pravda's Collective Correspondent, the editorial staff of Pskovskaya pravda [Pskov Truth]. Pravda, April 5, p. 2. 450 words. Summary:) Pskov—The delegates to the third Pskov Province Party Conference discussed the report of province Party committee secretary Comrade Shubin and spoke of the

necessity of improving Party work.

The Party committees have shown greater concern for organizational work, and improved work within the Party has increased the importance of the primary Party units in solving economic and political problems. The province considerably overfulfilled its gross industrial output plan in 1950. Most enterprises operated at a profit, labor productivity increased and the cost of production decreased. The amalgamation of small collective farms has paved the way for new progress in agriculture. The annual plan for the development of communal animal husbandry was fulfilled.

While noting these successes achieved by the province Party organization, the delegates also criticized serious shortcomings in the work of the province and district Party committees. Some district committees do not try to strengthen the primary Party units and do not give sufficient help to the lower Party echelons. Comrade Sergeyev, Secretary of the Ashev District Party Committee, stated that the province committee instructors only check on complaints and collect information when they visit the districts; they do not help the district committees to improve Party political work. Comrade Konnov, Secretary of the Novoselye District Party Committee, declared that often the province committee assigns to responsible jobs in the districts people who have not proved themselves in other positions. The delegates noted that the province committee does not check on the execution of Party resolutions.

The conference recognized the work of the province Party committee as satisfactory. A new province Party committee and inspection committee were elected.

PARTY ORGANIZATIONS' OWN CAUSE. (By V. Dolzhnykh, Secretary of Bashkir Province Party Committee. Pravda, April 4, p. 2. 1400 words. Summary:) The Bashkirs, like the rest of the Soviet people, have made considerable strides in economic and cultural development. These achievements are reflected in the increased real wages of the republic's workers and employees, in the fact that the goods turnover was four times as great in 1950 as in 1949, in the construction of more than 500,000 square meters of housing in the past few years and in the building of scores of new schools, clubs, hospitals, stores, dining halls, public baths, kindergartens and nurseries.

The duty of the Party organization is to struggle ceaselessly for improvement in the workers' living standards. Housing construction is a major factor in this sense. Party organizations and economic agencies must supervise the correct use of the government funds assigned for housing and encourage socialist competition among the builders.

An example of good work by Party organizations can be found in Chernikovsk, where the city Party committee realized that the housing program was not being fulfilled and proceeded to analyze thoroughly the reasons for this failure. As a result of the city Party committee's intervention the high-speed methods devised by Moscow builders were applied in Chernikovsk, and thanks to this and to mass-agitation work in the construction enterprises, the 1950 housing program was successfully fulfilled.

The Party organizations have done excellent work in the field of city planning in Ufa, Chernikovsk and Sterlitamak. However, not all the Party organizations of the province have fully realized the importance of housing construction and city planning. Many of them entrust this vitally important work to the economic agencies and follow a policy of strict noninterference.

The trade network is another important factor in the welfare of the working people. In order to improve this service the Party organizations have set themselves the task of providing better trade personnel. Many good people have been appointed to various positions in trade to replace those who had a bureaucratic approach to their duties. The Party organizations have helped to enforce cooperative democracy in the villages.

However, there are still many shortcomings in the work of the Party organizations of our republic. We have not yet succeeded in having all Party organizations contribute equally to raising living standards. We have not yet sufficiently drawn the trade union organizations into participation in the struggle for improved welfare. The trade unions, the local Soviets and Young Communist League organizations do not sufficiently criticize the enterprises charged with satisfying the requirements of the

working people.

The Party organizations themselves still pay inadequate attention to such matters as good planning and welfare services in the collective farm villages, improvement of medical services for the rural population, and the development of vegetable, potato, meat and dairy bases near cities and industrial centers.

In their letter to Comrade Stalin, the oil workers of Bashkiria pledge to obtain considerable successes in oil extraction and in housing construction. The Party organizations must head the socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill these pledges.

(Editorial)—**BOLSHEVIST CONCERN FOR PROPAGANDA CADRES.** (Pravda, April 6, p. 1. 1300 words. Summary:) Expanding the scale of propaganda necessitates further improvement in the supervision of Party education work by the local Party agencies. The Party Central Committee shows constant concern for training propaganda cadres and improving their ideological and theoretic qualifications. More than 280,000 propagandists have taken refresher courses under the city, province and territory Party committees and the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics in the past two years alone. The Party organizations now have a total of more than 400,000 heads of schools and study circles, lecturers and consultants.

The seminars held by the city and district Party committees are an important means of improving the training of propaganda cadres, as are conferences at which propagandists hear reports by Party administrative officials and conferences on methods, where practical experience is discussed. It would be possible to cite many examples of the concern of the Party organizations for systematically improving the qualifications of propagandists. It should, however, be pointed out that there are also frequent cases of Party organizations limiting their concern for propagandists to conducting courses for them. In some districts, moreover, seminars for propagandists are conducted extremely irregularly and incompetently. In such cases the attention of the students is not directed to creative mastery of theory, but rather is directed to mechanical memorizing of formulas, facts and dates.

The Bolshevik propagandist must show Marxism-Leninism in action; he must show the inseparable connection between revolutionary theory and the practical activities of the Party, and he must help Communists who are studying theory to find their bearings on questions of the foreign and domestic policy of our Party. The Party organizations must systematically improve the ideological and political standards of the propagandists, keeping them abreast of the most important events in the international and domestic life of the country. It is necessary to deliver more frequent reports for Communists on the major decisions of the Party and government. Lectures must also be given on timely questions of science, technology literature and art.

Serious improvement is necessary in the work conducted by many Party study offices in organizing consultations and library facilities for propagandists and in disseminating the experience of the best political schools and circles. The newspapers, magazines and publishing houses can and must provide great aid to the propagandists. Unfortunately, many local newspapers print propaganda articles, data on methods and stories about the work of propagandists only sporadically. The central and local publishing houses publish few pamphlets or books for aiding the propagandists.

At the present time the Party organizations are preparing for organized culmination of the study year in the Party education system. The work of the propagandists demands particular attention at this time. It is necessary to aid them in completing their studies in time and in organizing reviews of the material studied. Party propaganda is a major, integral part of all work by the Party organization.

INVINCIBLE WEAPON. (By Vladimir Dobrovolsky. Pravda, April 5, p. 2. 2100 words. Summary:) Kharkov—Nasedkin put on his glasses and, with his hands behind his back, walked among the desks. He glanced at the notebooks of the members of his study group on the history of the Party. The hands of these workers in the Karkov Tractor Factory were strong and darkened by contact with fuel oil, heat and metals. These hands were

lovingly tracing letters which formed words, words as strong as the workers' hands. Nasedkin visualized millions of such notebooks with millions of people writing in them, people for whom the history of the Party had become a great school of life, a glorious example and inspiration in the struggle for human happiness.

And he, assistant technical chief of the thermal shop, he who had been lecturing for many years, felt concern lest his abilities be inadequate to his task. He was troubled because he realized the full weight of his tremendous responsibility to the Party: he was entrusted with arming his comrades with an invincible weapon—the theory of Bolshevism. This was a mission of high trust, and in order to carry it out he had to go on constantly studying and improving himself as a propagandist.

One day Nasedkin decided to devote his lecture to the interrelation between history and the present situation. He always had this interrelation in mind, but that day he decided to make it the special subject of the lecture. He selected the 1930s, the period of the policy of transforming the country's economy, and Stalin's statement that in this period technology was the decisive factor. It was during these years that the Kharkov Tractor Factory had been built where 20 years later former mechanic Nasedkin was delivering his lecture on the history of the Party.

He listened to his student, foreman Popov, and when the latter had finished Nasedkin summed up the lesson, quoting from memory the number of lathes produced in the Soviet Union in the 1930s—figures attesting to the tremendous development of mechanization in socialist industry. Then, addressing his students, he enquired:

"And who of you can remember how our plant was built?"

At once several hands were raised. Yes, these people whose fingers are so lovingly turning the pages of the history of the Party are the same people who laid the foundation of the plant. Who, if not they, the witnesses of great socialist transformations, could feel with all their hearts the wisdom of Stalin's foresight?

That night the study group remained longer than usual and the discussion was exceptionally animated. Nasedkin was deeply satisfied with that lecture, which was very interesting and useful.

Later in the evening he went to see Comrade Yermakov, secretary of the Party organization in his shop, the man who had once advised him to try to find a keynote for every lecture.

"Is the class improving?" asked Yermakov, "I guess they bombarded you with difficult questions."

"No," Nasedkin said. "I was able to answer all their questions, but I am excited because today I found the right keynote for my lecture."

A propagandist must work hard. Only three years ago Nasedkin had attended the evening Party school. There Comrade Yermakov, who observed people carefully, discovered in him a hardly perceptible spark of pedagogical talent. Nasedkin took his studies very seriously and added to his stature literally every day. His case was discussed in the Party bureau, and it was decided to put him in charge of a study group. Some members pointed out that Nasedkin was a very busy man, working as a highly skilled technician, but Comrade Yermakov declared he was sure Nasedkin would find enough time for his study group and that this political work would make him an even better engineer. He proved right.

Nasedkin based his propaganda work on Stalin's statement that Marxism is the guide to action. Every time that he sat down to prepare his lectures, Nasedkin asked himself the question: "What is my goal? What do I want my class members to be? People who, like school children, memorize lists of historical events in order to pass their examinations? No! I train creative people, people for whom the history of the Party is the key to appraisal of the present. I train soldiers of communism for whom theory is an all-conquering weapon." Prompted by these thoughts Nasedkin decided to conduct a ten-minute survey of the political situation before every lecture. These ten-minute periods inspired Nasedkin to a more thorough analysis of current events, and thus he became the factory's lecturer on international affairs. Gradually Nasedkin became a well-qualified propagandist, perfectly combining his industrial and his Party political work.

"Comrade Nasedkin!" Yermakov once exclaimed upon meeting Nasedkin. "I no longer recognize your Popov. He's become a different man."

"What do you mean?"

"He has grown in stature," the Party organizer said, "he has grown beyond all recognition as a Communist and as a skilled worker."

And Yermakov vigorously shook Nasedkin's hand.

This made Nasedkin think, and, observing his students, he realized that almost all of them had grown in stature: Nemykin, for instance, an electrician with a quite limited education, had become an active Party worker, was elected a member of the Party bureau and a representative of the shop's trade union organization. The same could be said of many others.

But Nasedkin was not content with his achievements; he continued to study Marxist-Leninist theory. And this theory led him to the conclusion that it is a very bad sign when a man limits himself to his speciality. Nasedkin set himself the task of making propagandists out of most of his students. In order to achieve this he had not only to make them understand the theory but also to teach them how it should be presented to audiences. Recently he delivered a lecture on the way to conduct a talk on the great works of communism, and afterward the members of his study group, working under his direction, led discussions on that topic among the workers of the plant.

"You've done well," Nasedkin complimented his young student Anya Luneva, a technician in the thermal shop.

"Really?" she asked raising her eyebrows. "You know, I never imagined that one day I would be able to address a gathering of people."

Soon enough the young propagandists from Nasedkin's study group will carry the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism to the masses.

State and Law

SESSION OF BELORUSSIAN REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET. (Izvestia, April 7, p. 2. 150 words. Summary:) Minsk—The first session of the Belorussian Republic Supreme Soviet, third convocation, ended April 5, having approved a state budget for 1951 providing for an income of 3,701,541,000 rubles and expenditures of 3,687,322,000 rubles. The Presidium of the Belorussian Republic Supreme Soviet was elected, with Deputy V. I. Kozlov elected chairman. The Belorussian Republic Council of Ministers was formed with Deputy A. Ye. Kleshchev as chairman.

SESSION OF ARMENIAN REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET. (Izvestia, April 3, p. 1. 100 words. Summary:) Yerevan—The recent session of the Armenian Republic Supreme Soviet elected a Presidium and formed the Armenian government. Deputy M. P. Papyan was elected chairman of the Presidium and Deputy S. K. Karapetyan was approved as Chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Supreme Soviet adopted the Armenian Republic 1951 state budget, which provides for an income of 1,158,862,000 rubles and allots 61.8% of all expenditures for cultural construction, 25,000,000 rubles more than in 1950.

Deputy's Tribune: ON UNIFIED CITY MANAGEMENT. (By P. Obratsov, Deputy to the Zaporozhye Province Soviet and Chairman of the Province Planning Committee. Izvestia, April 5, p. 2. 1800 words. Summary:) In June, 1932, a plenary session of the Party Central Committee issued a decree emphasizing that "the growth of the municipal economy and the great new tasks facing it demand the strengthening of the city Soviet as the manager responsible for all branches of the municipal economy." This Party directive has played an important part in the development of our cities. Many city Soviets, however, do not always play to the full their role as manager.

The enterprises and building organizations of the U.S.S.R. and republic industrial ministries do most of the building in the city of Zaporozhye. Various departmental organizations contribute hundreds of millions of rubles a year to communal housing construction in the city. But the share of the city Soviet in this is only 2% to 5% of the total expenditure. During the postwar Stalin five-year plan, the city of Zaporozhye was completely recon-

constructed and new buildings were also erected. The workers received 395,000 square meters of new floor space; a Palace of Culture, clubs and schools were built. Most of this work was done by large state trusts of U.S.S.R. ministries. The role of the city Soviet lay mainly in organizing city-wide construction projects.

The Zaporozhye City Soviet Executive Committee, under the guidance of the city and province Party organizations, did much to coordinate the forces and the funds of industrial enterprises in order to carry out an over-all building plan for the city. The city executive committee held a meeting of representatives of the industrial organizations every year to draw up annual plans for communal housing construction but it did not always succeed in achieving its aims. For example, a dire need of supplementary water supply, sewerage and municipal transportation arose in Zaporozhye with the large-scale housing construction. The government allotted the necessary funds in 1950 to construct the water system. Factories of the Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy, of Agricultural Machine Building, of Railroads and of the Food Industry were to participate in the construction. The building trust of the Ukraine Ministry of Housing Construction was the contractor and the Zaporozhye Water System Trust was the client. But the industrial ministries limited themselves to giving funds to the trust; they did not supply pipes and other necessary materials. As a result the building program fell through and the funds allotted to it were not fully utilized. Only 137,000 rubles of the 2,800,000 were used. The directors of the industrial enterprises tried to accelerate only the housing construction and to postpone installation of the water system and sewerage. In the new section of the town, large, many-storied houses were built last year but they are still not supplied with water and there is no sewerage. The installation of central heating systems is not completed in the houses. All this is holding up the occupation of many new houses. In 1950 alone Zaporozhye factories failed to make use of more than 13,000,000 rubles intended for urgent cultural and social purposes.

This narrow, departmental approach to communal housing construction has a bad effect on the development of the city. The city of Zaporozhye consists of a number of workers' settlements, many of which are from two to ten kilometers apart. This complicates the development of communications among different parts of the city. The city Soviet is trying to make the city more comfortable and more beautiful. But with the present system of separate departmental planning and distribution of funds and materials, the participation of industrial enterprises in municipal construction is often rendered ineffective. It has reached such a point that a kilometer of construction on a city boulevard is divided among six enterprises! Such work could be done much more quickly and cheaply if it were handled by the city road department alone. There are many examples attesting to the fact that the principle of unified management of communal construction and municipal economy is being violated in Zaporozhye. It seems to us that the funds and the materials allotted by the Union and republic ministries for municipal construction and planning should be concentrated in the hands of the city Soviet and not the industrial enterprises. In order to do this, the agencies of communal administration must be strengthened, a production base must be created for them and the number of communal departments ought to be reduced. Everything that burdens the management of the industrial enterprises and does not rightly come under their direction, such as municipal transportation, electricity and water supply, etc., should be handed over to the control of the city Soviet. Only when all the funds for communal municipal construction are under one control will the city Soviet be in a position to handle these funds properly and use them to greatest advantage. This is the proper function of the city Soviet. It must never be forgotten that the central authority in every town is the city Soviet, which strives to carry out the decrees of the Party and the government on satisfying the cultural demands of the working people.

CITY SOVIET AKTIV. (By A. Davydov, Chairman of Kiev City Soviet Executive Committee. *Izvestia*, April 4, p. 2. 2000 words. Summary:) More than three months have passed since the election of the new city Soviet. The work of the new city Soviet

begins as the successful completion of the postwar five-year plan opens up new prospects for further, more impressive progress in all branches of the municipal economy. The total sum of capital investments in the city economy is almost 1,000,000,000 rubles for 1951 alone. Almost 200,000,000 rubles of the city budget have been assigned for capital construction and repairs, in addition to which about 250,000,000 rubles will be spent on housing construction, power plants and other branches of the municipal economy. This year we intend to construct 128,000 square meters of housing or three times as much as the prewar average.

The city Soviet always bears in mind Comrade Stalin's statement that the strength of the Soviet state machinery lies in its indissoluble links with the people. These links are the city Soviet's standing committees, the block committees, the committees on housing maintenance and improvement, etc. All these committees form a thousands-strong aktiv linking the Kiev City Soviet with the entire populace of the city. The task of the city Soviet executive committee is to become the organizing center of this aktiv.

Here is how we have planned our work. The city Soviet has formed 15 standing committees, some of which have formed groups specializing in individual branches of the municipal economy. Thus, the committee on communal economy has formed special groups for matters of plumbing, public baths and laundries, hotels, barbers, etc. This enables the committee to study matters more thoroughly and to obtain the cooperation of the aktiv, and of specialists in the various branches of the municipal economy. During the term of the preceding Soviet its committees took up more than 600 matters.

But this does not mean that our committees function perfectly. Careful analysis reveals that there are still serious shortcomings, the elimination of which would raise the Soviet's work standards. It often happens that the standing committees duplicate the work of the city executive committee. Thus, the standing committee on housing construction has planned to examine matters concerning the 1951 housing program, fulfillment of the socialist pledges of the builders, etc. But all these matters have already been examined during a session of the city Soviet, and it is doubtful whether it would be worth while for the committee to examine them.

The standing committee on trade provides a good example of initiative and efficiency. When it was told about the unsatisfactory handling of produce in the city it instituted a checkup into which Deputies, representatives of the state trade inspection organization and the city trade department were drawn. The question was later reviewed at a session of the committee, at which the directors of the borough food sales trust and of a number of stores delivered reports. On the basis of the data obtained, the state trade inspection organization brought several violators to account. The produce trade improved noticeably as a result.

We think there should be more cooperation among various committees. Thus, preparation of the schools for the new academic year is the common concern of the committees on public education, trade and public health.

It sometimes happens that the standing committees usurp the administrative functions of other bodies and try to force other organizations to follow their directives. Thus, after examining the results of the academic year, the standing committee on public education tried to impose its resolution in the form of a directive, thus bypassing the executive committee. This of course was incorrect. But, on the other hand, the municipal agencies, instead of heeding the recommendations of the standing committees, sometimes try to disregard them. These defects must be removed.

We hold that the executive committee must provide more assistance to the standing committees. Two hundred fifteen of the 475 Deputies who are members of the standing committees are new to this work, and 70% of the committee chairmen are newly elected Deputies.

The block committees and individual apartment-house committees on maintenance and improvement of housing have proved very effective in securing the cooperation of the public. On the whole the block committees and the housing maintenance and improvement committees understand their tasks very well. However, there are some instances where they are confused

about their functions. In some cases the block committees attempt to assume command of the housing maintenance and improvement committees and thus to become a sort of administrative agency within the block. These committees are not subordinate to one another; they work in close contact under the guidance of the borough Soviet executive committee.

All these matters must not be considered mere organizational and technical measures. They are of tremendous importance for the communist education of the people and rouse the inhabitants of Kiev to show still more concern for their city and for the people's property.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'THE CASE OF YEKATERINA DUBOVSKAYA.' * (Izvestia, April 5, p. 2. 300 words.

Summary:) The Stavropol Territory Soviet Executive Committee has discussed the article printed in Izvestia under the above heading March 21 and acknowledges the criticism. Despite the repeated complaints of Ye. Dubovskaya, Comrade Ostankovich, Chairman of the Ordzhonikidze Borough Executive Committee of Stavropol, has not taken any action to reinstate her in her apartment, from which she had been illegally evicted. Comrade Ostankovich has been reprimanded for his formalist and bureaucratic attitude toward handling workers' complaints, for tolerating red tape and for not carrying out the territory executive committee's order on the working people's letters and complaints. Comrade Bocharov, secretary of the territory executive committee, has been charged with organizing the work of the territory executive committee's reception room [where complaints are entered] and establishing strict control over check-ups on workers' complaints. The territory executive committee's organization and instruction department is to check on the handling of complaints in the city Soviet executive committee and in the Ordzhonikidze Borough Executive Committee.

Russian Republic Minister of Justice Comrade Belyayev has informed the editors that Yekaterina Dubovskaya has been installed in her apartment by decision of the people's court of the second precinct of Ordzhonikidze Borough.

Trade Unions

Trade Union Life: BUSINESSLIKE CRITICISM.—At Metallurgical Industry Workers' Trade Union Congress. (Trud, April 6, p. 2. 1400 words. Condensed text:) Delegates to the Metallurgical Industry Workers' Trade Union Congress discussed the reports of the central committee and the inspection committee.

Comrade Milikhin, chairman of the Factory Committee of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine, told of the experience of the collective of Blast Furnace No. 6, initiator of a competition for better utilization of machinery. ...

Valuable initiative has been shown by the collective of the Lenin Factory in Dnepropetrovsk. It organized a public inspection of the utilization of aggregates and equipment. In a short space of time the workers and technical personnel submitted more than 500 proposals, many of which are already in operation. This valuable initiative was taken up at other metallurgical enterprises. This was referred to in the speech of Comrade Gerasimov, chairman of the Dnepropetrovsk Province Trade Union Committee.

"Unfortunately," he said, "the heads of a number of economic organizations are not creating conditions for successful development of the competition for better utilization of machinery, are not supporting the initiative coming from below. This is particularly the case as regards the officials of the Chief Administration of the Metallurgical Industry of the Center and South, headed by Comrade Bychkov." ...

Comrade Fomin, chairman of the Moscow Province Trade Union Committee, drew the attention of the congress to the fact that the province's metallurgical enterprises were adopting the system of collective Stakhanovite work. The central committee of the trade union and its wages department, however, were not helping to develop this work. ...

Comrade Sochan, head of Open-Hearth Shop No. 3 of the

Petrovsky Factory, spoke of the ministry's failure to keep pace with the demands put forward by the participants in the competition. ... Comrade Sochan recalled that the title of "Honored Metal Worker" was instituted back in 1947. However, none of the metal workers have yet been awarded this title. The trade union central committee has forgotten about it. It is essential to sum up the results of socialist competition systematically by professions and widely to publicize the names of the best people and the results achieved by them.

The Party and Soviet government show great concern for improving working conditions, having expended more than 400,000,000 rubles for this purpose in the metallurgical industry in the past two years. However, the trade union and economic agencies are not taking advantage of the opportunities provided them. The delegates noted that there are many serious shortcomings with respect to labor safety and security techniques, especially in mining enterprises. Speaking at the congress Comrade Liskovenko, chairman of the trade union's Krivoi Rog city committee, criticized the trade union central committee and its department of labor safety, headed by Comrade Mironov, for accepting shortcomings. The heads of the trade union central committee had not even bothered to form staffs of technical inspectors in the Krivoi Rog Basin.

Comrade Sokolov, chairman of the factory committee at the Alapayevsk Metallurgical Mill, and other delegates spoke about the poor quality of work clothes issued to the metal workers. ...

Comrade Kuznetsov, a senior welder at the Zaporozhye Steel Mill, delivered an interesting speech. Representatives of the trade union central committee, he said, appear at the factory seldom, and even when they do the workers never see them: they never come to the shops. Such visits are not worth while.

There are many shortcomings in the work of this factory's trade union organization. Meetings are poorly prepared and at the present time cannot be told apart from production conferences. Suggestions made by members of the trade union are not followed, and no one reports why.

Comrade Bychkov, head of the Chief Administration of the Metallurgical Industry of the Center and South, spoke at the meeting. Participants in the congress had many criticisms to make of this chief administration, but Comrade Bychkov did not consider it necessary to answer them.

At the evening session April 5 the speech delivered by Academician I. P. Bardin, Vice-President of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, was heard with great interest. Having noted the priority of Russian, Soviet science in the development of metallurgy, I. P. Bardin emphasized that the trade union organizations are charged with strengthening science's ties with industry. It is essential to improve scientific-technical propaganda in the clubs. Lectures and talks on the recent achievements of science, on new equipment and on combating losses must be organized more often, and more attention must be paid to the work of factory laboratories and design offices. ...

Comrade V. V. Kuznetsov, Chairman of the Central of Council Trade Unions, and Comrade A. N. Kuzmin, Deputy Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy, spoke at the congress. The congress meets again April 6.

GARDEN PLOTS FOR WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES IN 1951. (Pravda, April 5, p. 2. Complete text:) The Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions has recommended that the trade union organizations take steps to guarantee workers and employees plots of land for gardens and to help them procure seeds and local fertilizers.

The families of soldiers disabled or killed in the great patriotic war are to be allotted better plots of land closer to their living quarters and to be helped to acquire seeds and to plow the land.

It has been recommended that the trade union committees prepare for the spring sowing campaign on the garden plots of workers and employees and ensure high-quality work in the districts where sowing has already begun.—(Tass.)

National Economy

Deputy's Tribune: STEADY STREAM OF FREIGHT TO THE GREAT CONSTRUCTION PROJECT. (By F. Loginov, Head of

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 12, pp. 36-37.

Stalingrad Hydroelectric Construction Project and Deputy to Russian Republic Supreme Soviet. *Izvestia*, April 7, p. 3. 1500 words. Summary: Stalingrad—North of Stalingrad, on the banks of the Volga, work is under way on the construction of the world's largest hydroelectric station. Hundreds of the country's enterprises are busy preparing various kinds of machinery and complicated technical equipment for power plants, dams and locks to supply the more than 45,000,000 tons of materials and equipment needed for the project. Most of these goods will be transported by ordinary freight cars and boats, but for part of the bulkiest and heaviest building machines special railroad equipment and specially equipped river boats are required such as we do not yet have. Special equipment will be needed for loading and unloading these machines since the existing cranes, winches and conveyors will prove to be inadequate and useless here. From 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 tons of freight will be handled each year, about half by water and the remainder by rail.

The success of the construction work depends largely on getting the construction materials steadily and on time. Many ministries and enterprises which have received orders for the great construction project and also the Ministry of Railroads and the Ministry of Inland Shipping must play an active role in this work. It has long been time to prepare for transporting the freight, but so far nothing has been done to improve the work of the railroads and the Stalingrad Railroad Junction. To date one passenger train connects Stalingrad with Moscow, one with Kharkov and one with Krasnodar. The railroads delay the arrival of many specialists, workers and students. Freight trains travel very slowly over the Stalingrad Railroad, a matter which the Ministry of Railroads has so far given little attention.

It is time to begin rebuilding the Stalingrad Junction. However, the first quarter of 1951 has passed and everything remains as before. Reconstruction and expansion of the station and track facilities at the nearest approaches to Stalingrad and the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station have not begun. There are already breakdowns in the delivery of freight to the construction sites.

It is necessary to reroute most of the freight going to the construction project from the right bank of the Volga to the left. Only one ferry operates in the construction area, and it cannot transport all the cars. There are two other ferries with good hulls and engines, but they have not yet been put in order and are not in operation.

Instead of putting these ferries into operation the managers of the railroad decided to reroute the freight from the right to the left by the roundabout way of Saratov. This has already cost more than 1,500,000 rubles, and freight transportation has only begun! In order to ensure the ferrying of freight across the Volga, it is necessary radically to reconstruct the ferry slips, to make them of concrete, to re-lay the rails and to put several good ferries on the line. A group of railwaymen working on the ferrying made some suggestions to the railroad administration on improving the work of this sector, but the managers of the railroad rejected these proposals without even looking into them.

The Ryazan-Urals branch of the railroad runs along the left bank of the river directly to the construction project. After the dam is constructed this line will be linked with the Stalingrad Railroad, connecting the Donets Basin and North Caucasus with the republics of Central Asia, Siberia and the Urals. But now this branch is in a neglected state; it cannot handle half of the freight trains going to the construction project. Furthermore, this section has no river crossings. We should think about shifting to locomotive haulage and constructing a depot and premises for other services needed for ensuring the work of locomotives.

The indifference of the Ministry of Railroads to questions of maintaining the distant and near approaches to the construction project seems completely inadmissible to us.

The Ministry of Inland Shipping, which offers its service for transporting any freight by river boats for a distance of more than 10,000 kilometers, limits its functions to transporting alone, while the work of loading and unloading is done only in mechanized, permanent ports of the river lines. But how can this be in the area of a construction project? Officials of the Ministry of Inland Shipping do not wish to deal with these ques-

tions. In the construction and mechanization of river ports, of which we need quite a few, they act only as designers and consultants.

The solution of problems of organizing the transportation of freight to the construction site of the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station can not be put off. The Ministry of Railroads must take up immediately the reconstruction of those sections of the railroad leading to Stalingrad and the organization of a Volga crossing. Steps must be taken so that the Ryazan-Urals branch can transport freight for the construction project without hindrance.

The Ministry of Inland Shipping cannot lose a single day. The transportation of freight to the project and the mechanization of loading and unloading work must be organized from the very moment navigation begins.

The collective of the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station is exerting every effort to complete the construction project on time and to carry out Comrade Stalin's directive. The Ministries of Railroads and Inland Shipping must do everything necessary for rapid and steady movement of freight destined for the great construction project.

[*Pravda*, April 2, 5 and 6, page one, and April 7, page two, and *Izvestia*, April 5, 6 and 7, page one, carry a total of ten articles under the heading "Construction Projects of Communism Are Nationwide Cause." One item:] SHIPMENT OF IMPORTANT FREIGHT HELD UP IN ODESSA HARBOR. (*Pravda*, April 6, p. 1. 225 words. Summary:) Odessa—More and more freight en route to the great construction projects is piling up in the harbor of Odessa, but the port authorities, headed by Comrade Vasev, are very negligent about shipping this freight to its destination. Such vital machinery as cranes and excavators remains on the docks for five or ten days before being shipped to the construction sites. Excavators destined for the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station arrived in Odessa on March 21 but were not forwarded for four days, and then only the frame of an excavator was loaded for rail shipment; the remaining parts of that excavator were shipped March 28. There is no reason for such delays in shipping freight out of Odessa to the construction projects. When they hear of the arrival of heavy freight, the port authorities give orders to the Odessa railroad for two-axle railroad cars instead of four-axle ones, and of course the result is delay.

Industry

LETTER FROM J. STALIN TO KIROV FACTORY, LENINGRAD, ON 150TH ANNIVERSARY AND AWARD OF ORDER OF LENIN. (*Pravda* and *Izvestia*, April 3, p. 1. Complete text:) To Factory Director Comrade Smirnov, Factory Chief Engineer Comrade Zakharyin, Party Central Committee Organizer Comrade Smirnov, Factory [Trade Union] Committee Chairman Comrade Bogdanov and Young Communist League Central Committee Organizer Comrade Korsakov: I congratulate and greet the collective of men and women workers, engineers, technicians and employees on the 150th anniversary of the Kirov (formerly Putilov) Factory and on the award of the Order of Lenin to the factory. One of the oldest factories in the country, the Kirov Factory played a historic role in the revolutionary struggle of the Russian working class to establish the Soviet regime and bolster the economic and defense potential of our motherland. Since the great patriotic war the collective of the factory has scored major successes in restoring the factory and in launching production of major items for the national economy.

I wish you, comrade Kirov Factory workers, further successes in your work of carrying out the assignments of the Party and government.—J. Stalin.

DECREE OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET—(*Pravda* and *Izvestia*, April 3, p. 1)—awarding the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Red Banner and the Order of the Red Banner of Labor to the Kirov Factory, Leningrad, and the Order of Lenin to the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Transport Machine Building, for outstanding services to the motherland and the Soviet people, on the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Kirov (formerly

Putilov) Factory. [This decree is followed by a decree awarding the Order of Lenin to 30 officials of the Kirov Factory, including foremen, and the Order of Lenin to others (Pravda lists 13 names, Izvestia, 37; both lists are to be continued).]

(Editorial)—**CREATIVE LABOR FOR WELFARE OF MOTHERLAND.** (Pravda, April 3, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) Today our country celebrates the 150th anniversary of the Kirov Factory in Leningrad. The Soviet government has awarded the plant the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Red Banner and the Order of the Red Banner of Labor for its great services to the motherland and Soviet people and in honor of its 150th anniversary. Comrade Stalin has written the workers of the Kirov Factory congratulating them on their achievements. This letter and the awards are inspiring the Kirov workers and all Soviet citizens to new labor exploits.

Under the leadership of the party of Lenin and Stalin the workers of the Kirov Factory, one of the oldest Russian factories, displayed great heroism in the struggle against the autocracy and the capitalist system, for the socialist revolution and for communism. During the Soviet period the factory has added to its revolutionary traditions and is working self-sacrificingly for the good of the motherland. It has carried out the assignments of the Party and government and is now marching in the vanguard of the fighters for technical progress. The workers, engineers, technicians and employees of the factory have achieved tremendous successes under the leadership of their Party organization, which directs the political and industrial activity of the workers and supports the patriotic initiative of production innovators. Two years ago the workers of Leningrad promised Comrade Stalin to transform their city into an important technological center, and they have now fulfilled that promise. The Kirov Factory completed the 1950 production plan ahead of schedule and considerably increased output of tractors, smelting of steel and production of rolled metal. The production plan for the first quarter of 1951 has also been overfulfilled. The plant has produced complex new machinery and has devoted special attention to filling orders for the great construction projects of communism. The fact that in this year alone 12 of the factory's officials have been awarded Stalin Prizes attests to the achievements of the Kirov workers in developing advanced technology.

In his message to the collective of the Kirov Plant Comrade Stalin wishes the Kirov workers further successes in their work of carrying out the assignments of the Party and government. All Soviet citizens consider it a matter of honor to carry out in exemplary fashion any assignment of the party of Lenin and Stalin and the Soviet government. Together with all our people, the workers in socialist industry are accomplishing peaceful, constructive work; they are devoting all their efforts to the good of the socialist motherland.

FACTORY OF REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS. (By Ivan Zamchevsky, Secretary of the Kirov Borough Party Committee. Pravda, April 3, p. 2. 1300 words. Summary:) The 150th anniversary of the Kirov Factory is a significant date in the history of the development of Russian industry and in the heroic history of the Russian working class, the most revolutionary in the world. The name of the Putilov Factory is linked with more than one stage of the class struggle of the Russian proletariat. The factory has been a great school of revolutionary struggle against Tsarism and capitalism, against all the enemies of the workers. During the rise of the workers' movement Comrade Stalin led the political struggle of the St. Petersburg proletariat, in which the Putilov Factory played an important part. Comrade Stalin refers to the Putilov Factory more than once in his works.

There were 108 political and union strikes at the Putilov Factory from February, 1912, to July, 1914. Each worker went on strike on an average of 20 times in two and one-half years. The workers of this factory played an important part in the overthrow of Tsarism; they were a bastion of the Bolshevik party. The Sixth Party Congress, which determined the fate of the proletarian revolution, was held under the protection of the Putilov workers. They were in the front ranks of fighters for the triumph of the great October socialist revolution. During the Civil War the Putilov Factory sent thousands of soldiers to de-

fend the Soviet regime. When Yudenich's bands threatened Petrograd the Putilov workers formed 25 military units.

By 1922 almost all the shops of the Putilov Factory were in operation again. The first turbine for the Volkhov Hydroelectric Station was produced at this factory, and the first Soviet tractor was turned out in 1924. Many of the old workers still remember the hard times of the reconstruction period when the Trotskyites tried to close down our factory, along with many others. The Party Central Committee, headed by Comrade Stalin, repulsed these base attacks of the Trotskyites, whom they branded as sworn enemies of the socialist system. During the Stalin five-year plans many talented Bolshevik organizers emerged from the factory shops and took up economic and government work, studied in higher educational institutions and did political work in the Red Army and Navy. When a tractor factory was built on the banks of the Volga at Stalingrad, Putilov workers were sent there because they were already experienced in organizing tractor production. When the Party sent 25,000 advanced workers to the countryside to work in 1929, there were thousands of Putilov workers among them. The Stalin five-year plans transformed the factory. By 1936 the Kirov Factory was producing ten times as much as before the revolution. During the great patriotic war a home guard division was formed at the Kirov Factory and the workers fought the fascists shoulder-to-shoulder with the regular units of the Soviet Army. The fascists bombed and shelled the factory; for 900 days the enemy besieged the city, but nothing—neither hunger nor thirst—could break the revolutionary spirit of the Kirov workers. During the postwar five-year plan they rebuilt the factory in a very short time and soon were producing a greater variety of products than before.

The old Putilov workers and the younger generation of the Kirov Factory are working together and adding to the remarkable traditions of their glorious enterprise. The old workers are not only passing on their rich industrial experience but are also training the young workers. Closely rallied around the party of Lenin and Stalin, the collective of the Kirov Factory is strengthening the might of the beloved motherland by its self-sacrificing labor and is fighting for the triumph of communism.

[In addition to the above items, Izvestia, April 3, page one, carries an editorial on the Kirov Factory, while Pravda, April 3, page one and Izvestia, April 3, page two, carry photographs of factory officials and workers, and Izvestia, April 4, page one, carries a photograph of a factory meeting and of a senior foreman addressing the meeting. Both papers report the April 3 meeting on page one, April 4, while Pravda, April 3, page two, carries an additional article by factory personnel and Izvestia, April 3, page two, carries four articles and a poem.]

OTHER INDUSTRY ITEMS

(Editorial)—**CONDUCT SPRING FISHING IN EXEMPLARY MANNER.** (Izvestia, April 6, p. 1. 1300 words. Summary:) The fishing industry receives more and more machinery with every passing year. Eight and one-half percent of all unloading was handled by machine in 1946 and 42% in 1950. The output of our fishing industry has surpassed the prewar level.

However, for several years the plans for the fish catch and output of fish products have not been fulfilled. At the 1950 session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet the Ministry of the Fishing Industry was severely criticized because its administrations and trusts had failed to take full advantage of all opportunities at hand. In spite of this the Ministry has not remedied many shortcomings and was criticized again at the recent second session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

Many trusts of the Far East, Caspian Basin and Siberia fell considerably short in fulfilling their plans for the fish catch in 1950. This failure was due to inadequate use of equipment and to poor labor organization. Now, when the spring fishing campaign is under way, is the right moment to call attention to the lessons of the past season. The fishing industry has overfulfilled the plan for the first quarter of 1951, but it must be kept in mind that almost 3.5 times as much fish must be caught during the second quarter.

Full use of equipment and utilization of all the potentialities is indispensable in ensuring a successful spring campaign. However, not all managements of fishing organizations seem to realize this. Thus, the Murmansk Herring Trust, which was

created especially for herring fishing in the open seas, does not take full advantage of the new trawlers with special modern equipment; a large proportion of the vessels of the Baltic State Fishing Trust and of the Lithuanian Republic Ministry of the Fishing Industry's Trawler Fleet Administration are forced to remain idle because overhauls and unloading are improperly organized.

Very serious attention must be given to stopping the loss of fish and to improving the quality of fish products. Last year many canneries on Kamchatka, Sakhalin, and the Kurile Islands and the Caspian Basin tolerated much waste and poor quality. Such complacency is inadmissible!

Socialist competition for pre-schedule fulfillment of the 1951 plan is now in full swing in the fishing areas. The fishermen of Murmansk, the Caspian, Black and Azov Seas have pledged to catch about 500,000 centners of fish above plan. The task is to draw all enterprises, all officials and every single fisherman into this competition.

The fishing industry is fully entitled to the help of all other branches of the national economy. Last year, due to the late and incomplete supplying of containers, particularly in the Far East, fish had to be packed in cases instead of barrels, resulting in a great loss of fish and poorer quality. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber Industry must organize the supplying of containers for fish in strict accordance with the plan. It is also very important that the Ministries of Inland Shipping and Railroads cooperate in organizing timely transportation of fish products from the canneries.

The fishing industry owes the country increased output, which means fulfillment and overfulfillment of its 1951 plan.

Letter to the Editor: **RAISE ORGANIZATIONAL ROLE OF DEPARTMENTS OF FISHING INDUSTRY.** (By I. Maiorov, Head of Department of Fishing Industry, Caspian District Soviet Executive Committee, Astrakhan Province. Izvestia, April 6, p. 3. 450 words. Summary:) The fishing industry of Astrakhan Province did not fulfill the state plan for catching and preparing fish in 1950. A large share of the blame for this lies with the executive committees of the province and district Soviets, and in particular with their fishing industry departments, because they have not become an organizing force in improving technology in the fishing industry or in amalgamating fishing collectives. They have become static offices which gather data but do not direct the work. The officials of these departments are rarely seen among the fishermen; they are not familiar with the actual condition of the fishing industry, and they put up with an intolerable state of affairs. At the Mumrinsky Motor Fishing Station, directed by Comrade Butysin, one of the fishing vessels was out of commission for 28 days during the past season, and while the fish were running ten vessels could not put out to sea because they lacked fuel. Help is needed from the province Soviet organizations in improving the organizational work of the fishing industry departments. Fishing collectives' chairmen, directors of motor fishing stations and canneries and the secretaries of the primary Party units are invited to province conferences of fishing personnel, but the heads of fishing industry departments are left out. I have been head of the Fishing Industry Department of the Caspian District Soviet Executive Committee for two years and I have not been to a single province conference. Our department, which serves seven fishing collectives and has a planned quota of 100,000 centners of fish per year, has only two members, while the agricultural department, which serves one collective farm, has 15. It is time the organizational work of the fishing industry departments were improved and proper working conditions were created for them.

CLEAR THE WAY FOR NEW TECHNOLOGY IN LOG DRIVING (By Staff Correspondent Ya. Kachan. Pravda, April 5, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Molotov—The so-called log raft has been in use for many years on some rivers of the U.S.S.R. Its main part is the steering unit, which is attached to the stern of the raft. It is very heavy, difficult to maneuver and expensive. Such heavy gear as anchors, sounding leads and cables are stowed here. Such a raft can only be towed very slowly.

Ya. B. Dalmatov, an old river captain, has designed a raft without this steering unit. Tests of Dalmatov's raft yielded ex-

cellent results. Its streamlined shape permits greater speed and its ability to withstand winds is far greater. It can be manned by a smaller crew. All these advantages make the operation of Dalmatov's raft only one-third as costly.

The new-model raft has been widely used for logging on the Northern Dvina and the Chief Log Driving Administration gave a high appraisal of Dalmatov's work. In 1940 it transferred Dalmatov to Molotov in order to introduce his raft on the Volga and Kama. The first raft to be tested successfully traversed the distance between the upper reaches of the Kama and Kuibyshev. The testing commission on board pronounced it "fully suitable for log driving during all navigation periods."

On the basis of this test and others which followed it, officials of the Logging Administration concluded that use of this model is "technically possible" and that it has "economic advantages." Comrade Shashkov, Minister of U.S.S.R. Inland Shipping, wrote: "Comrade Dalmatov's raft is worthy of attention. I think that a conference with [river] captains would be desirable."

However, Dalmatov's raft met with disapproval in the offices of the Kama Navigation Co. Its officials tolerated its use for transporting logs locally but would not allow its use for long distances. Three years ago Dalmatov designed a new model for long trips, one guaranteeing maximum stability and minimum cost. Comrades Saburov and Pavlov, the heads of the navigation company, cold-shouldered this proposal as they had the previous ones. To prove the quality of his raft the 60-year-old inventor made long trips to Kuibyshev, Stalingrad and Astrakhan on his rafts. But in order to prove its point the shipping company created extremely unfavorable towing conditions, seeking to discredit Dalmatov's raft and to persuade the crews of the worthlessness of these craft.

Experience proved exactly the opposite, however. Many reports attesting to many great advantages of the raft are available. Many captains on the Kama have expressed their desire to man Dalmatov's rafts instead of the old log rafts. The crew of the steamer "Cooperator" offered to tow a Dalmatov raft without a crew aboard the raft. However, this remarkable proposal met with no support from Comrades Saburov and Pavlov. They opposed the construction of Dalmatov rafts in every way possible. Instead of the 40 long-distance rafts Dalmatov scheduled for construction last winter, only one has been built, and this one is again only an experimental model. In ignoring the advantages offered by Dalmatov's rafts the conservatives cause great loss to the state. It has been established that the use of Dalmatov rafts on the Kama would save the state 20,000,000 rubles in a single season.

Dalmatov has written to Comrade Orlov, Minister of the U.S.S.R. Lumber Industry, but the minister has not even answered his letter. The Molotov Province Party Committee has also failed to intervene in the matter. It is high time to put an end to red tape in log driving. The way for new technology must be opened.

(Editorial)—**COMPETITION OF KUZNETSK AND DONETS BASIN MINERS.** (Pravda, April 4, p. 1. 1100 words. Summary:) Socialist competition is developing with new force in Soviet industrial enterprises. Recently oil workers in the Bashkir Republic initiated competition with the oil workers of Azerbaidzhan and Kuibyshev Province, a competition which is meeting with warm response in the oil fields, refineries and construction projects of the industry. Today Pravda publishes a letter to Comrade J. V. Stalin from miners of the Kuznetsk Coal Basin in which the miners write of the successes of our motherland and the progress of the Soviet oil industry.

Overcoming major difficulties, the miners and mine builders of our country have restored the entire Donets Basin coal industry, which was completely destroyed during the war. The Donets Basin has again become the country's largest. The coal industry is being successfully developed in the Kuznetsk Basin, Karaganda, the Urals and in other eastern regions. At the present time more than twice as much coal is produced in the eastern part of our motherland as before the war. During the postwar five-year plan the coal industry has been supplied with new, perfected technology. Even before the war the Soviet coal industry occupied first place in the world in extent of use of machinery. The technical equipment of the Soviet mines has con-

siderably increased during the postwar five-year plan.

In their letter to Comrade J. V. Stalin the miners of the Kuznetsk Coal Basin write: "Aware of our duty to the beloved motherland and our responsibility for successful work in 1951, we turn to the miners of Stalino Province with the challenge to continue the traditional socialist competition of the miners of the Kuznetsk and Donets Basins." There is no doubt that the patriotic initiative of the Kuznetsk Basin miners will be unanimously supported by the miners of Stalino Province and of the entire Donets Basin, that it will stir echoes among the miners in Karaganda, the Urals, the Moscow area and other coal areas of the country.

LETTER TO STALIN—(Pravda and Izvestia, April 4, p. 1. 800 words.)—from miners of the Kuznetsk Coal Basin, challenging the miners of Stalino Province to continue the traditional socialist competition of the miners of the Kuznetsk and Donets Basins, and pledging to fulfill the annual plan ahead of schedule, producing 250,000 tons of coal above plan in the Kuznetsk Coal Combine (including 30,000 tons of coking coal) and 150,000 tons of coal in the Kemerovo Coal Combine (including 50,000 tons of coking coal); to increase labor productivity ten percent in the Kuznetsk Coal Combine and 12% in the Kemerovo Coal Combine in comparison with the level achieved in 1950; to increase the mechanization of coal loading in sloping galleries to 50% in the Kuznetsk Coal Combine and to 52% in the Kemerovo Coal Combine in the fourth quarter of 1951; to fulfill the annual capital construction plan by Dec. 21 and the housing construction plan by the 34th anniversary of the revolution; to carry out the annual plan of construction and assembly work by Dec. 25, increasing capital investments 32% in comparison with 1950; to complete the construction of and begin operations at four mines and one pit; to increase labor productivity 15%, and to ensure high-quality construction and make 25,000,000 rubles of savings above plan. The letter was discussed and adopted at meetings of workers, engineers, technicians, officials and employees of the mines, construction projects and enterprises of the Kuznetsk Basin and Kemerovo Coal Combines and the Chief Kuznetsk Basin Mine Construction Combine.

LETTER TO STALIN—(Pravda and Izvestia, April 5, p. 1. 750 words.)—from Stalino Province miners, announcing their acceptance of the proposal of the miners of the Kuznetsk Basin to continue the traditional socialist competition with the miners of Stalino Province, and pledging to fulfill the annual plan ahead of schedule, producing 250,000 tons of coal in the Stalino Coal Combine (including 150,000 tons of coking coal) and 150,000 tons of coal in the Artemovsk Coal Combine (including 70,000 tons of coking coal); to increase labor productivity 10.5% in the Stalino Coal Combine and 14.5% in the Artemovsk Coal Combine in comparison with the level achieved in 1950; to do 50% of the work on veins in operation at the Stalino Coal Combine and 40% at the Artemovsk Coal Combine on the basis of one cycle per 24 hours; to increase the mechanization of coal loading in sloping galleries to 40% in the Stalino Coal Combine in the fourth quarter of 1951; to fulfill the annual capital construction plan by Dec. 21, the housing construction plan by the 34th anniversary of the revolution and the cultural and welfare construction plan by Stalin Constitution Day; to reduce the unit cost of coal and of the output of auxiliary enterprises, producing 20,000,000 rubles' worth of accumulations above plan at the Stalino Coal Combine and 5,000,000 at the Artemovsk Coal Combine; to carry out the annual plan of construction and assembly work by Dec. 21; to open up 17 mines and four concentration plants by the end of the year; to increase labor productivity 10%, and to reduce the cost of construction, producing 12,000,000 rubles' worth of savings above plan. The letter was discussed and adopted at meetings of workers, engineers, technicians and employees of the mines, enterprises and construction projects of the Stalino and Artemovsk Coal Combines and the Chief Stalino Mine Construction Combine.

LETTER TO STALIN—(Pravda and Izvestia, April 6, p. 1. 800 words.)—from personnel of the Krasnodar Territory oil industry, reporting pre-schedule fulfillment of the 1950 and the five-year plans, the completion of 110,000,000 rubles' worth of industrial and housing construction and the construction of

38,000 square meters of housing. The enterprises of The Krasnodar Oil Trust pledge to fulfill the 1951 plan ahead of schedule, to extract 35,000 tons of oil and to drill 5000 meters above plan; to increase the labor productivity in oil extraction by 1.5% and in drilling by 1% over the plan; to reduce the unit cost of oil extraction by 1.2% and of drilling 0.6% per meter; to accelerate the turnover of working capital by two days and to release 1,200,000 rubles from turnover; to prospect in five new areas and to guarantee a 5% increase in industrial reserves above plan. The oil refineries pledge to fulfill the 1951 plan ahead of schedule and to produce 20,000 tons of light oil products above plan; to increase labor productivity by three percent to reduce the unit cost of refining oil by 1.5%, and to economize 1,000,000 rubles by introducing technical improvements. The building organizations pledge to fulfill the annual building plan by Dec. 5; to fulfill ahead of schedule the annual plan for housing construction and to complete 3000 square meters of housing above plan; to increase labor productivity by two per cent above plan, and to economize 1,000,000 rubles above plan.

LETTER TO STALIN—(Pravda and Izvestia, April 7, p. 2. 2000 words.)—from personnel of the Kuibyshev Province oil industry, reporting pre-schedule fulfillment of the 1950 and postwar five-year plans and a 160% increase in oil extraction in Kuibyshev Province, a 50% increase in gas production, a 300% increase in well drilling and a 180% increase in oil refining in 1950 in comparison with 1946. The oil and gas fields have given the state 53,800,000 rubles in above-plan accumulations during the five-year plan, and the volume of construction and assembly work in 1950 was six times what it was in 1946. Nineteen percent more oil and 9.3% more gas were produced in 1950 than in 1949, while 76% more oil was refined and the volume of drilling was increased 33% and of construction work 70.8%. The workers of the Kuibyshev Oil Trust pledge to overfulfill the 1951 plan, extracting 18.5% more oil than in 1950 and producing 35,000 tons of oil above plan; to fulfill ahead of schedule the 1951 state plan for prospect drilling; to introduce the new method of whipstock directional perforation drilling at the main oil deposits; to open three new oil deposits and begin prospecting in seven new oil fields; to introduce cost accounting in all drilling and oil extraction brigades and to reduce costs more than planned; to fulfill ahead of schedule the annual plan for construction, assembly and housing; to train and give refresher courses to 2670 oil workers, and to economize 6,000,000 rubles through the suggestions of rationalizers and inventors. The workers of the Kuibyshev Gas Trust pledge to fulfill the plan for gas production ahead of schedule; to fulfill the plan for working seams ahead of schedule; to reduce the cost of gas production and seam working; to exploit two new gas deposits; to start prospect drilling in two new fields and to discover a new gas deposit. The workers of the oil refineries pledge to fulfill the 1951 plan for oil refining ahead of schedule; to overfulfill the plan for producing light oil products; to increase labor productivity and to reduce losses of raw material to economize 0.5% of the fuel, 3% of the electric power and 3.5% of the reagents above plan; to master new technological processes of oil refining and to manufacture new kinds of oil products; to reduce the cost of oil products 1% above plan; to make 3,000,000 rubles profit above plan, and to train and give refresher courses to 800 workers. The workers of the construction organizations pledge to fulfill ahead of schedule the plans for construction and assembly work and for housing; to construct 74,800 square meters of housing and 29 buildings for cultural and social purposes; to make full use of machinery and equipment; to increase the degree of industrialization of construction and assembly work; to increase labor productivity, and to reduce the cost of construction and assembly work.

RESERVES OF KRIVOI ROG BASIN. (By I. Simonov, Secretary of Party organization at K. Liebknecht Mine Administration. Izvestia, April 6, p. 2. 1500 words. Summary:) The iron ore basin of Krivoi Rog, which was wrecked by the fascist invaders, has been fully restored. Many new machines have appeared in the basin since the war and the technical standards of the miners have been considerably raised.

It cannot be said, however, that the machines of the Krivoi Rog Basin are fully utilized. A large proportion of the equipment and of the machines remains idle because of the obsolete and unsatis-

factory labor organization in the mines.

The management of many mines is mostly concerned with getting the ore to the surface, neglecting the dynamiting and drilling. Since the drillers account for 10% of the total manpower one can easily imagine the number of workers doomed to idleness for lack of cut ore.

Are the managers of the basin aware of this state of affairs? Yes. They all know that the basin's labor organization is not up to date, but they have taken no steps to revise it.

In accord with orders from Comrade Meleshkin, head of the Chief Ore Administration, the drilling machines received from the Communist Factory have service guarantees. Each driller is responsible for the machine entrusted to him and may not lend it to others. This measure has been very useful in eliminating the lack of personal responsibility for the drilling machines, but, on the other hand, the average output per drilling machine has dropped because the work is done in three shifts and two-thirds of the machines are always idle. The obvious answer to this is to make the brigades responsible for the drilling machines.

If machinery had been fully utilized in the Krivoi Rog Basin its output could have been increased 40% to 50% without extra equipment. Careful attention must also be given to such matters as new, effective methods of ore extraction and concentration, the production of cinder blocks, increasing the atmospheric pressure in the mines and introducing high-speed methods of shaft sinking.

Field concentration plants such as those of the K. Liebknecht Mine Administration can be erected in two to three months and would produce three to four tons of concentrated ore every 24 hours. No one in the Krivoi Rog Basin takes up this question, however. It would seem that the Ordzhonikidze Mine Administration's method of making cinder blocks right in the open-hearth furnaces should be disseminated, but unfortunately there is only one small briquette factory in the entire basin, making use of not more than five percent of the pulverized ore.

Not enough attention is given to increasing the atmospheric pressure in the mines. In many the pressure is kept at four to five atmospheres, which restricts the output of the drilling machines. It is essential to increase the pressure to six to seven atmospheres, which will considerably increase the output of the miners.

As for high-speed methods, experience shows that it is possible to sink shafts at the rate of 80 to 100 meters a month. Actually, the average speed for the basin is 26 to 28 meters. Labor organization, maximum mechanization and correct pay for labor lie at the root of the matter, though the managers of the basin have not faced this question seriously.

All these shortcomings are due to the superficial management of the mines. There is tremendous, still unutilized capacity in the Krivoi Rog Basin. When this is fully utilized the motherland will receive additional millions of tons of iron ore.

CLEAR THE WAY FOR ADVANCED METHODS! (By Ye. Levitskaya, Chairman of Central Committee of Trade Union of Workers in Building Materials Industry. Pravda, April 2, p. 2. 900 words. Summary:) With the construction of the gigantic hydroelectric stations, canals, housing and public buildings more and more building materials are required. The most common of these materials is brick. However, brick production is still short of demand.

The brickyards could satisfy the growing demand for bricks if they made maximum use of modern equipment and progressive technology. The first annular kiln for firing bricks appeared about 100 years ago. Numerous efforts to increase its productivity failed until Comrade Duvanov, a Stalin Prize winner, finally solved the problem. Introducing several innovations into the technology of brick firing, he succeeded in reaching an output of 2300 to 2500 bricks per cubic meter of firing chamber, or more than three times the average output of the brick industry.

However, the Ministries of the Building Materials Industry in several republics have failed to realize the importance of Duvanov's method. Thus, the Ukraine Republic Ministry of the Building Materials Industry submitted the draft of its plan for introducing new technology in 1951 to the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Building Materials Industry. This draft did not even mention Duvanov's method, despite the fact that only 10% of the kilns use Duvanov's method. Unfortunately, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of

the Building Materials Industry has long tolerated such neglect in the republics and has been late in taking appropriate steps to spread Duvanov's method.

Letter to the Editor: AGAINST FORMALISM IN LEADERSHIP OF COMPETITION. (By N. Bondar, planer in Armalit Factory Instrument Shop. Pravda, April 2, p. 2. 900 words. Summary:) Armavir—I would like to tell about an incident which happened to me and my comrades of the instrument shop. We produce scales and weighing machines for all parts of the Soviet Union; we are well aware of the importance of our work and were concerned because the factory was not fulfilling its plan.

We realized, of course, that everything did not depend on us; and, as representative of the trade union shop committee, I decided to address myself to Comrade Mishin, the chief engineer. I invited him to attend our intershop conference.

"If your conference is concerned with a concrete problem I'll be there," he replied. "I know you have been working on a new frame model for almost a month, and we have to complete seven models in December."

The shop foreman and workers liked this approach. For two days we pondered how we might increase our output sevenfold with the same lathes. The conference was attended by Stakhanovites and by the workers who were to tackle the assignment. The chief engineer came, too. Almost everyone had some suggestion to offer, and every proposal was noted down by Party organizer Rybakov. A schedule was established for work on each model.

And what do you think? By Dec. 25 the shop had produced ten instead of seven frames. On Jan. 10 the factory Party committee awarded our shop a challenge Red Banner, which was to be presented to us Jan 13. We had even selected the Stakhanovites who were to receive it. But then, one hour before the meeting, we were summoned by Comrade Zhuravlev, the shop foreman, who told us about a regulation stating that only shop foremen can receive challenge Red Banners and deliver speeches at the presentation ceremony. We were offended and could not understand the reason for such a regulation.

The meeting was held. Comrade Usenko, head of the production planning department, began to read off columns of figures on "gross output," "commodity production," "wage fund," "labor productivity," etc. This flood of statistics and percentages made the audience sleepy. After that Comrade Brus, chairman of the factory Party committee, handed the banners to the various shop foremen. A band played, and within 20 minutes the ceremony was over.

None of the senior factory officials present at the meeting said a kind word about the real people, the workers and innovators. Not a single name was mentioned. How do you think the heroes who struggled to fulfill the plan feel? Is it really permissible to lead socialist competition in such a bureaucratic way?

Editor's Note: The facts related by Comrade Bondar have been found correct. The management of the Armalit Factory conducts socialist competition bureaucratically. This formalistic approach has resulted in failure to consolidate the achievements of December: the plant failed to fulfill its plans for January and February. These failures are known to the Armavir City Party Committee, but so far it has taken no action to remedy this state of affairs.

DECREE OF PRESIDUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET— (Pravda and Izvestia, April 4, p. 1)—awarding the Order of Lenin to Minister of the U.S.S.R. Aircraft Industry Comrade M. V. Khrunichev on his 50th birthday in recognition of his services to the country in the aircraft industry.

Agriculture

LETTER TO STALIN—(Pravda and Izvestia, April 8, pp. 1-2, 8000 words)—from collective farmers, workers of state farms, Machine and Tractor Stations and irrigation systems, and agricultural specialists of Azerbaidzhan Republic cotton-growing districts, reporting that in 1950 the collective and state farms of Azerbaidzhan, in competition with the cotton growers of Uzbekistan, delivered one and one-half times as much cotton to the state as in 1949 and almost twice as much as in 1940. Especially noteworthy successes were achieved in four districts, where over-all average yields of 30 to 35 centners of

unginned cotton were gathered per hectare. One work team gathered 113.8 centners per hectare, others gathered more than 100 centners per hectare, and 1037 teams gathered from 60 to 80 centners per hectare.

There is still serious failure to utilize all potentialities for increasing cotton yields. In 1950 two cotton-growing districts, dozens of collective farms and hundreds of brigades and teams failed to fulfill the plan for delivery of unginned cotton to the state. The collective farms have not yet devoted due attention to problems of obtaining high wheat harvests, and developing animal husbandry, grass sowing, forestation, etc.

The collective farmers, workers on M.T.S., state farms and irrigation systems and agricultural specialists promise to obtain a high harvest and to deliver to the state 60,000 to 70,000 tons more unginned cotton than in 1950. [The letter continues with specific pledges by individual collective farms, brigades and teams, followed by a special section with pledges by state farms. The letter concludes with the following plans:] to complete sowing by April 10 and thinning by May 10, so that there will be at least 80,000 to 100,000 healthy plants per hectare; to apply at least 50,000 tons of a newly developed fertilizer (processed gumbrin); to cultivate five times and hoe five times, seeing that every tractor with cultivator works at least 1000 hectares for the season, and to cross-cultivate over an area of at least 30,000 hectares; to spread 170,000 tons of mineral fertilizers by machine, plus 2,000,000 tons of manure and other local fertilizers, side-fertilizing the cotton at least twice and spreading ten tons of manure per hectare. Steps will be taken to store water to irrigate an average of at least 4.5 times, compared to four times in 1950. At the same time perennial grasses, tree belts and other farm crops will be irrigated. All steps will be taken to carry out the plan for reconstructing the irrigation network and for enlarging the irrigation sections in connection with the shift to the new irrigation system. Because of the shortage of water, strictly economic and correct use of irrigation water will be organized on every collective and state farm, and levees will be buttressed along the Kura, Araxes and other rivers, both to conserve water and to prevent flood damage to farm crops.

Cotton diseases and pests will be combated in far more organized fashion, at their first appearance; cotton harvesters will be employed over one-fourth of the entire area under cultivation, and 300 new cotton driers will be built. In order to accelerate the introduction of the grass crop system of agriculture grass sowing will be organized on every collective and state farm, and grain crops will be ensured in order to make Azerbaidzhan self-sufficient in grain, with land prepared for winter grain crops for the coming year. The number and productivity of livestock will be increased, as will the amount of fodder. (The letter was discussed and adopted at meetings of collective farmers, workers on state farms, M.T.S. and irrigation systems and agricultural specialists of the Azerbaidzhan Republic.)

Bring About Faster Transition to New Irrigation Method. — NEGLIGENT ATTITUDE TOWARD IMPORTANT MATTER. (By Staff Correspondent N. Zagorodny. Izvestia, April 4, p. 2. 900 words. Summary:) Alma-Ata—The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' decree on adopting a new system of irrigation envisages the completion in two years' time of an irrigation network over an area of 600,000 hectares on the collective and state farms of Kazakhstan. The transition to the new system with temporary irrigation canals will permit fuller utilization of irrigated land, an increase in the size of the irrigated plots and improved utilization of complex technology. The merging of plots and sections, the elimination of permanent canals and the reduction in length of the irrigation network will increase by more than 55,000 hectares the amount of land irrigated. According to the plan approved by the Council of Ministers, this work was to be carried out over an area of 60,000 hectares in 1950. This has not been done: old canals have been filled in and new ones built over an area of only 5000 hectares. This year 250,000 hectares of land must be irrigated, but this work has not yet begun. The Ministries of Agriculture, Water Resources, Cotton Growing and State Farms are all concerned with the transition to the new system of irrigation, but there is no cooperation among them; each works on its own. In 1950,

for example, the Ministry of Water Resources was confronted with the task of training collective farm instructors for the shift to the new system of irrigation, but it failed to draw a sufficient number of farmers into the courses offered. About 600 instructors were trained instead of 2000.

Officials of the Ministries of Agriculture and Cotton Growing now pretend that the plan for shifting to the new system was not carried out because the M.T.S. lacked the necessary machinery. However, the road-building stations had plenty of the necessary equipment, which could have been used.

This lack of organization is having a bad effect in the places where field work has started. The Alma-Ata M.T.S., for example, received powerful digging combines in February, but the workers in the squads organized to operate them do not yet know where and when they should work.

Such cases are frequent. They occur because close cooperation between the agricultural and water resources organizations is lacking. This is one of the main reasons why many districts and provinces of Kazakhstan are not ready to construct new irrigation systems.

Bring About Faster Transition to New Irrigation Method. — INDISPUTABLE ADVANTAGES. (By Staff Correspondent A. Bagdasaryan. Izvestia, April 4, p. 2. 600 words. Summary:) Yerevan—In a large Armenian village in the middle of the Ararat Valley lies Stalin Collective Farm, one of the first in the republic to begin the transition to the new system of irrigation. The irrigation system was reorganized over an area of 204 hectares in 1950, and the length of the permanent canals was reduced by 5500 meters. The boundaries of many irrigation sections were simplified, the sections were enlarged and the number of sections was reduced by 50%. With the help of the Oktemberyan Machine and Tractor Station the collective farm excavated more than 10,000 cubic meters of earth. The new irrigation system soon proved its unquestionable advantages. The amount of water used was greatly reduced and the water saved was used to irrigate additional land.

Other collective farms served by the same M.T.S. have done much work in reorganizing the irrigation system. Where the small irrigation canals used to cut the fields into pieces like a mosaic, the fields are now traversed by large, regular canals, spaced far enough apart so that complex agricultural machines can easily operate between them.

One hundred seventy collective farms in the valleys and mountain districts of Armenia started the transition to the new system of irrigation in 1950. The length of the permanent canals on these collective farms was reduced by 345 kilometers, the number of irrigation sections was cut in half, and the area irrigated was increased by more than 3%. This year the new system should be put into effect on 58,000 hectares of land.

The collective farmers are taking an active part in working out the reorganization of the irrigation system. Plans are being discussed at the sessions of the Soviet executive committees, at meetings of collective farmers and at production conferences of field and tractor brigades. By no means all local Soviet executive committees in the republic have paid sufficient attention to reorganization of the irrigation system, however.

SEED STRAINS AND HARVESTS. (By Prof. A. Krylov, Chairman of State Commission for Testing Strains of Grain, Oil-Bearing Crops and Grasses. Izvestia, April 6, p. 2. 2100 words. Summary:) The Soviet system of acclimating seeds is one of the most striking manifestations of the advantages of socialist planned economy. In capitalist countries the seed business is in the hands of private individuals whose main concern is maximum profits, regardless of the interests of the consumer. In the Soviet Union seeds are distributed according to the local districts, and the state has charge of acclimating them and seeing to their development to suit local conditions.

The State Seed Strain Network based its 1950 decisions on seed acclimating both on experiments performed on 1257 seed testing grounds and on data obtained from testing new strains under actual conditions on 2800 collective and state farms. The 1951 program has been widely discussed in all republics, provinces and districts, about 50,000 persons taking part in the discussion of the draft of this program. More than 1120 seed strains—for 54 grain crops, oil-bearing crops and ensilage

crops, and for annual and perennial grasses—have been acclimated in various districts, 77 of these for the first time.

Recommendation of a new seed strain for a given area is based on the strain's advantages over the old strain. It is estimated that the acclimation program will produce an additional 500,000,000 poods of grain and about 15,000,000 poods of vegetable oil.

The greatest number of acclimated strains are of winter and spring wheat, the major crops of our country. Many of the 140 strains of winter wheat acclimated have produced negative results, though several valuable new strains of spring wheat have been acclimated. The necessary steps must be taken for sowing as much land as possible with the best strains.

Successful acclimation of new seed strains in various districts and large-scale introduction of the new crops in collective and state farm production are urgent tasks of the Soviet and agricultural agencies and of all collective and state farms. Unfortunately, introduction of new and superior seed strains is somewhat neglected in some provinces. In Kuibyshev Province, for example, the acclimated strains of spring crops made up only 33% of the total area planted to these crops in 1950. The corresponding figures for other crops were also inadequate: 40% for oats, 40% for millet, 11% for barley and even less for corn, buckwheat and legumes. Even the strains developed by the province's own scientific institutes are inadequately applied in the province. Similar instances are also to be noted in Ulyanovsk, Dzhabal-Abad, Rostov, and other provinces.

These facts show that certain local authorities do not appreciate the importance of renewing the seed strains on their fields and the possibilities this hold for increasing the yield of the soil. Propaganda should be fully organized to ensure the success of this matter: special posters should be periodically produced, leaflets and pamphlets distributed and movies and the radio widely utilized.

The Party and the government demand that the sowing of all crops on collective and state farms be done with the best selected strains of seeds for the district. The solution of this task will be a major contribution to the further strengthening of the might of our Soviet state and the building of communism.

Letter to the Editor: ON COLLECTIVE FARM WORK RECORDS. (By V. Troitskaya, rural cultural-enlightenment worker. Izvestia, April 7, p. 2. 450 words. Summary:) Kalinin Province—There are many forms of intra-collective farm planning—such as annual production plans, etc.—which help the board manage the collective farm, but there is one form which for some reason is considered "optional" on many farms, i.e., the record of the work done by the field brigades. The collective farm chairman makes entries in these records for each brigade at the end of each job and at least once a week. They help the collective farm chairman to control the quality of the brigades' work and to notice and correct any violations of proper agrotechnical practice. Moreover, such work records, showing how various brigades worked during the harvest, are helpful in distributing profits.

A formal approach to making out these work records has bad results, as can be seen from the example of those collective farms in Mednovsky District which are now merged into Kalinin Collective Farm. Work was disrupted here last spring because nobody recorded the work of the plowmen and the brigade leaders did not even measure the plowed area for several days. This lack of control led to a reduction in sowing quotas. This would not have happened if the collective farm chairman had recorded the reports of the brigade leaders.

Of course it is more difficult to record the work of brigades on amalgamated collective farms than on small ones. Comrade Polovyov, chairman of a district Soviet agricultural committee, has recommended that collective farm chairmen record the work of the brigade leaders in the presence of agronomists, and the district Soviet has approved this recommendation. Unfortunately, the executive committees and agricultural departments of most of the districts in our province do not require work records of the directors of amalgamated collective farms.

Letter to the Editor: ORGANIZE SUPPLY OF BIOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS. (By A. Vartanov, Head of Epizootic Section of Georgian Republic Ministry of Agriculture's Veterinary

Administration. Izvestia, April 5, p. 2. 700 words. Summary:) Successful fulfillment of the three-year plan for the development of animal husbandry is closely linked with measures to reduce losses from various diseases. The decree of the government and Party noted that the supply of medications and biological preparations for zootechnical and veterinary institutions was poorly organized. The work of the biological supply industry and Union Zootechnical Veterinary Supply Trust has improved somewhat since then, but it still lags behind the demands of animal husbandry.

The effectiveness of preventive measures for animals depends to a large extent on when the preparations are applied. In the Georgian Republic veterinary measures, such as inoculations, should be applied before the animals are sent to pasture, but the poor supply of biological preparations prevents this. In 1951 the Georgian Republic was to receive serum against poultry disease from the Tabakhmelsky Biological Combine, but the director of the combine reported that the preparation was not ready and that the production plan for 1951 did not include production of these items. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture's Biological Industry Administration plans the delivery of such preparations by quarter, without monthly quotas, and as a result biological preparations are delivered only at the end of the quarterly period.

Most biological preparations have to be stored and shipped at temperatures of two to ten degrees [Centigrade]. During the winter months they are not transported for fear of spoilage en route. Every year the Georgian Republic Ministry of Agriculture sends many representatives to the central provinces, to Siberia and elsewhere to see to transport of the preparations, but this increases the cost of the preparations.

The Biological Industry Administration and the All-Soviet Scientific Control Institute must take measures to improve the quality of biological products and to specify the necessary dosages more accurately. Efficient work by the Union Zootechnical Veterinary Supply Trust is very important. It is almost the only organization supplying zootechnical institutions with a number of necessary chemical preparations and medications. The insufficient supply of certain chemical preparations is holding up the measures planned to reduce losses in animal husbandry.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS FAIL IN THEIR DUTIES. (By Staff Correspondent I. Lukin. Pravda, April 4, p. 2. 500 words. Summary:) Ryazan—Eight agricultural schools have been organized in Ryazan Province for training specialists in field and animal husbandry, horticulturists, etc. The state has done everything to promote fruitful studies by collective and state farmers, but despite this the work of the province's agricultural schools is unsatisfactory. Many of these schools train specialists who are incapable of finding employment in their fields and who take jobs in various institutions and organizations.

The Spassk school for field husbandry specialists, for example, confers degrees on many students. Last year 149 persons were graduated from it. Well, what has become of them? Some are employed as ordinary farm hands and others are team leaders of vegetable garden brigades, but the great majority have found employment having nothing to do with farming.

The fate of those who graduate from the other agricultural schools of the province is very much the same. Less than half of the graduates of the province agricultural schools work on the collective and state farms of the province. The school principals and the officials of the agricultural agencies do not know what has happened to the remainder of the graduates.

The local Party organizations display little concern for staffing the agricultural schools. The curricula of many are out of date. Because they operate out of contact with the pressing problems of life the schools continue to train men for jobs which no longer exist on the collective farms. They are not aware on the other hand that there is a great demand at present for leaders of field husbandry brigades. The officials of the local Party and Soviet agencies pay much lip service to the need for training brigade leaders, but that is all.

(Feuilleton)—IN THEIR OWN WORDS. (By G. Vorobyev. Pravda, April 2, p. 3. 1200 words. Summary:) The Saratov Agricultural Institute was preparing for a scientific conference.

Shock workers of agriculture were to make their reports along with professors and docents. In fact the Stakhanovites aroused most interest.

"We must help our comrades," the members of the institute were heard to declare. "They have plenty to say, but their lack of experience will make it quite difficult for them to present it in a scientific way."

So Assistant Prof. Kotov went to Khvalynsk District to work with team leader A. Fomina on her speech, and Docent Yefimenko went to Balakovo District to do the same thing with combine operator Kistenev. The two members of the institute spent a lot of time questioning the Stakhanovites, and soon whole notebooks were filled with notes. When they had finished taking down the notes they informed the farmers that there was no longer any cause for concern, that all they would have to do would be to mount the platform and to read out the scientific prose relating their experiences. The farmers suggested at first that it might be simpler if they reported their experiences in their own words but, as that seemed absolutely unthinkable, they decided that orders were orders and resigned themselves to reading out the scientifically worded reports.

The conference opened in a formal atmosphere. A. I. Smirnov, director of the institute, called the attention of the audience to major problems of science, after which he presented team leader Anna Fomina, of Stalin Collective Farm, Khvalynsk District. The audience applauded.

Fomina glanced at the attentive faces of the audience and began reading. She read the first page quite easily and expressively, but with the second page she discovered the difficulty of the task confronting her. The style was extremely heavy, and even an experienced radio announcer would have become lost in the thick forest of subordinate clauses and participial phrases. Moreover, it turned out that the assistant professor was not quite familiar with the use of punctuation.

When Fomina had left the platform, having braved the hidden rocks of the manuscript of her speech, there was disagreement in the audience on the merits of the report:

"Such a comprehensive technical report deserved better reading," muttered Assistant Prof. Kotov.

"Our Fomina could have delivered a better report without this ghost-written technical text," was the opinion of an institute student who had previously worked on the same collective farm as Fomina.

But there was no time for argument. Combine operator Kistenev appeared on the platform. He cleared his throat and started to read the report prepared for him by Docent Yefimenko. All went well until he came to the technical description of his method. "I wish I could demonstrate it to them," he thought as his lips uttered strange, long words, the meaning of which he himself was unable to grasp.

"****the grain bent against the butter jar****" he suddenly heard his own voice. "What can this mean?" he thought. "Something must be wrong. Oh, it says 'cutter bar,' I see." And suddenly he smiled, pushed the manuscript aside with a determined gesture and began to speak in his own words: "Comrades, I have threshed 670,000 poods of grain in ten years. But do you think that I could not have threshed more than that if****"

The audience became noticeably animated. Only Docent Yefimenko looked at the speaker with horror, and his eyes addressed Kistenev with the silent admonition: "Think of what you're doing! Come on, read, follow my text!" But the combine operator paid no attention to this desperate appeal.

"The crops are still not large enough in this district, and I would like to call the agronomists to account. Samples of various soils can be seen in your institute. Our collective farms also have various soils. But do our local agronomists show any concern over this fact? Some of them have never even so much as attempted to produce a soil map. Even the plans are drawn up in the office. The agronomists do not want to come out to the fields. These agronomists are bureaucrats!"

The audience laughed. Only the learned scientists abstained. Instead they looked at the director of the institute, whose expression was glum and wrathful and seemed to say: "I wash my hands of this; I never authorized such a speech."

In the meantime, however, Kistenev continued his report without due "authorization." After he had finished an old professor sitting in the third row bent over toward his neighbor and said:

"How cultured and gifted are the people who have grown up on our collective farms!"

Anna Gopko, chairman of an amalgamated collective farm, was to deliver the next speech.

"Allow me, Comrades, to say my word without notes, too," she began, and was interrupted by laughter and shouts of "Certainly!"

And she calmly told of the life and prospects of her collective farm, and her speech was as vivid as life itself.

FOLLOW-UP ON UNPUBLISHED LETTER. (Izvestia, April 6, p. 3. 100 words. Summary:) The editors of Izvestia received a letter from Lenin Collective Farm in Zmiyev District, Kharkov Province, on violations of the Collective Farm Statutes by Kolesnik, chairman of the farm. Comrade Voloshin, Chairman of the Kharkov Province Soviet Executive Committee, has informed the editors that the facts have been confirmed. Kolesnik has been relieved of his post by decision of a general meeting of the collective farmers.

Medicine and Public Health

(Feuilleton)—**DR. KITAYEV'S GRIEVANCE.** (By V. Martynov. Izvestia, April 8, p. 3. 1100 words. Summary:) Dr. Alexander Kitayev has a grievance. He was informed that doctors were entitled to increases in their pensions for years of service. Dr. Kitayev went to the Social Security Administration of Dzerzhinsky Borough, Kuibyshev, from which he received his old-age pension. There he was told that additional data on his past work were needed.

Dr. Kitayev spent more than a month collecting the required certificates, some of which were needed to replace those lost by the social security administration. When he had them all in his possession Dr. Kitayev went joyfully to see Senior Inspector Comrade Fotiyeva.

But his joy was premature.

"You worked as a medical orderly at the smelters and for the Zemstvo [elective district council in prerevolutionary Russia] from 1909 to 1917?" the inspector asked him.

"Yes," he answered. "For about eight years I provided medical service to Urals workers."

Kitayev had worked in the field of medicine for more than 40 years, but he could feel something hostile in the tone of the inspector.

"These eight years will not be taken into consideration because they belong to the prerevolutionary period."

Dr. Kitayev found this remark rather strange, because he had heard that prerevolutionary medical employment was taken into account and that every month of work in a village counted as 1.2 months of work in a city. Dr. Kitayev's face darkened. But at that point the inspector added:

"Still, you are entitled to the increase because you have the required 30 years of service under the Soviet regime."

Then, true to the bureaucratic tradition, she told Dr. Kitayev to come back in a couple of weeks.

A fortnight later Dr. Kitayev appeared before the inspector, but she would not even see him.

"Go to see Comrade Marokayeva, the head of the borough social security administration," she told him.

Comrade Marokayeva silently fingered through Dr. Kitayev's dossier. Then, ignoring Dr. Kitayev, she addressed Inspector Fotiyeva in a severe tone:

"Why did you accept Physician Kitayev's certificates? Didn't he work 15 years in villages and 15 years in cities? He is not entitled to a pension. Either 25 years of work in a village or 30 in a city are required in order to qualify."

This "either—or" was utter nonsense. Dr. Kitayev was nonplussed.

But the inspector tried only to justify herself before her superior: "When I accepted Citizen Kitayev's certificates I did not know that service in villages by city medical personnel must not be taken into account. (?) We received instructions to that effect only recently from the city social security administration." (?)

The head of the administration shrugged her shoulders in irritation. Then, addressing Dr. Kitayev, she informed him that

his pension claim was refused. He was then handed a document which stated in black and white: "Pension claim refused on the grounds of insufficient duration of medical work in cities."

Dr. Kitayev felt very bitter when he left the office. He thought of his working life, first as a medical orderly, then, after graduating from a medical school under the Soviet regime, as a doctor in Kuibyshev and Kuibyshev Province. He felt so offended that he decided to write to *Izvestia*.

"All this pains me," he wrote. "It appears that I, an old man who has worked so long in the country, am worse off in regard to a pension than city medical workers who have not even, so to speak, smelled a village."

He asked whether the Dzerzhinsky Borough Social Security Administration in Kuibyshev had acted correctly.

Well, we can declare outright that it did not; Dr. Kitayev is entitled to an increased pension.

Dr. Kitayev's bitterness is easy to understand, and the officials of the social security administration must be shown that they treated Kitayev like soulless bureaucrats and that they violated the moral code of our Soviet society, which demands a careful and understanding approach to every human being.

Culture

DEVELOPMENT OF LECTURE PROPAGANDA.—Plenary Session of Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge. (*Pravda*, April 3, p. 2. 275 words. Summary:) After honoring the memory of Academician S. I. Vavilov, who had devoted himself, as chairman of the society's board, to propagandizing political and scientific knowledge, the plenary session of the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge proceeded to elect a new chairman of the board April 2. Academician I. I. Artobolevsky reported that the presidium of the board recommended Academician A. I. Oparin for the post, Academician Oparin's candidacy was supported by Academicians A. V. Topchiyev and Ye. A. Chudakov, Prof. S. S. Kuznetsov (Leningrad) and Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences V. S. Pak. The plenary session unanimously elected Academician Oparin chairman of the board.

The session's agenda contained the question of the work of sections of the society and of improving the quality of lectures. Comrade N. P. Silantyev, vice-chairman of the board, reported that the society now has more than 265,000 members and that in 1950 it held 932,000 lectures for 89,000,000 persons. Participants in the session criticized major shortcomings in the lectures delivered by the society, noting the poor quality of a number of lectures on philosophy, economics, biology, literature, art, etc. The need for improving the ideological and theoretic standards of the lectures was stressed.

(Editorial)—**SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE FOR THE MASSES!** (*Pravda*, April 8, p. 1. 1100 words. Summary:) Propaganda of political and scientific knowledge is an important factor in communist education. It carries to the masses the great ideas of Lenin and Stalin and familiarizes the workers with advanced Soviet culture. About four years ago the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge was organized by representatives of the Soviet intelligentsia.

The strength of the society depends upon the active cooperation of its members. Unfortunately, the society is still taking little advantage of the growing activeness of Soviet progressive intellectuals. The membership of the society has considerably increased during the past year, but the majority of the members do not take an active part in the society's work.

It is quite obvious that one of the major tasks of lecture propaganda is to improve lecture standards. However, many texts of lectures are not discussed beforehand at the meetings of various branches and chapters of the society. Thus it happens that many lectures contain grave errors.

The Soviet people display great interest in the study of Marxist-Leninist theory, history, political economy and international affairs. The duty of the society is to satisfy these demands. Unfortunately, this is not always done. In Kharkov Province, for example, no lecture courses on history and philosophy have been organized.

The dissemination of political and scientific knowledge must be indissolubly linked with the struggle to achieve communism, a struggle waged under the leadership of the Bolshevik party. This knowledge is of tremendous value to those engaged in socialist competition, especially in connection with work on the great construction projects of communism.

Clarification of the international situation and systematic propaganda of the noble ideal of peace are an important part of the society's work. The task is to show the growth in strength of the mighty camp of peace while exposing the intrigues of the warmongers and combating decadent bourgeois culture.

The propaganda of political and scientific knowledge is a very important sector of ideological work. The local Party agencies must cooperate fully in this task. Newspapers and magazines must print the best lectures.

In areas where the Party organizations exercise day-to-day supervision of the lectures the propaganda of scientific and political knowledge is maintained at the proper level. The situation is very different where the Party organizations are uncooperative, as in Chelyabinsk Province, for example.

All the requisites for an extensive propaganda of scientific knowledge are at hand in our country. The present task is to raise the standards of lecture propaganda and to draw into lecture work new forces which can carry to the masses the all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the achievements of Soviet science, technology and culture.

INCORRECT ATTITUDE TOWARD IMPORTANT MATTER.

(By Staff Correspondent I. Shirshin. *Pravda*, April 3, p. 2. 450 words. Summary:) Tambov—Teacher T. A. Knyazeva carefully prepared a lecture on "Dmitry Furmanov—Writer and Bolshevik," which she was to deliver at the Nizhne-Spasskoye village club. She appeared at the appointed time only to discover a lock on the door of the clubhouse. No one knew that she was to lecture. She appeared again on the following day and found a small group of young people. Comrade Stromov, the club director, had a plan of lectures and mass-cultural work scheduled and had not notified the collective farmers about the lecture. And this is how the club in one of the biggest villages of Rasskazovo District functions! The lecture bureau set up a year ago drags out a miserable existence. Lectures are given in cold, damp rooms, and very few people attend them. Only one lecture has been given in the past six months—on the origin of religion.

Cultural work is conducted no better in other villages of Rasskazovo District. The district Party committee and its cultural enlightenment department do not draw the intelligentsia into delivering lectures. Lecturers from the district center visit the collective farms and M.T.S. very seldom. Cultural work is badly organized in Zherdevka and other districts of Tambov Province. The district committees and cultural-enlightenment departments are only superficially concerned with propagandizing natural science among the workers. There is no popular science literature available in many districts. Many clubs and reading rooms are not properly equipped and have no heating in winter. Only 250 to 300 of 900 active members and 1100 associate members of the province section of the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge participate in lecture work. The Tambov Province Party Committee is well aware of these shortcomings in cultural work: they are discussed at plenary sessions and bureau meetings, but no action follows these discussions.

Science

CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS OF PAVLOV PHYSIOLOGY.

(*Pravda*, April 6, p. 2. 250 words. Summary:) In opening a conference on problems of higher nervous activity dedicated to the 15th anniversary of the death of the great Russian physiologist Academician I. P. Pavlov April 6, Academician K. M. Bykov described the work done by physiologists in the nine months since the joint session of the U.S.S.R. Academies of Sciences and Medical Sciences.* New institutes developing Pavlov's heritage have been formed not only in our country but in many of the people's democracies as well. At the same time Academician K. M. Bykov criticized the stands of certain physiologists who

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. II, Nos. 25-30.

have not yet rectified their mistakes.

Twenty-three reports on new research in the field of higher nervous activity will be delivered at the conference, which will continue for several days.

IN U.S.S.R. ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. (Pravda, April 7, p. 2. 200 words. Summary:) Speaking at the April 6 meeting of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Corresponding Member of the Academy A. L. Kursanov and Prof. V.D. Kislyakov reported that Soviet scientists have engaged in extensive investigations which have led to finding new areas favorable to tea cultivation. Most work was concentrated in the Lenkoran and Zakataly zones of the Azerbaidzhan Republic, where tens of thousands of hectares fit for tea plantations were studied and hydroelectric resources for irrigating them were sought. The scientists discovered for the first time the possibility of cultivating tea in the western part of Transcarpathia, and experimental plots were set aside in the Mukachevo, Uzhgorod and Irshava regions. A network of experimental tea plants under a canopy of trees was set out in Moldavia by a method worked out by Academician T. D. Lysenko. Experimental plantings are being made in the Crimea, Kirgizia, Kazakhstan, the Far East and on Sakhalin, and plots for experimental work have been selected in Turkmenistan, Tadzhikistan and Uzbekistan.

The Presidium has framed measures for increasing scientific work in this field.

The Arts

ON 175TH ANNIVERSARY OF U.S.S.R. STATE ACADEMIC BOLSHOI THEATER.—In the All-Soviet Anniversary Committee. (Izvestia, April 7, p. 2. Complete text:) A meeting of the All-Soviet Committee for Celebrating the 175th Anniversary of the U.S.S.R. State Academic Bolshoi Theater was held April 6 with A. I. Anisimov presiding. The plan for celebrating this noteworthy date was discussed. The plan devotes much attention to popularizing the creative achievements of the theater and its outstanding role in the development of Russian and Soviet music and theater. It is planned to offer lectures and reports, anniversary concerts and meetings of the theater's artists with audiences in large centers of the country. Programs will be devoted to Russian operas first produced on the theater's stage in the 18th and 19th centuries and to outstanding vocal artists and masters of the ballet.

Performances by soloists of the theater will be given in the concert halls of Moscow, in many opera houses of the Soviet Union and at the great construction projects of communism. Concerts will be given at the Bolshoi Theater and the Affiliated Bolshoi on Mondays for prominent persons in industry and agriculture.

The Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge will take part in propagandizing the creative achievements of the Bolshoi Theater. Radio and motion picture facilities will also be employed. The publishing houses are preparing de luxe albums, posters and postcards for the anniversary and books and monographs on outstanding figures in Russian music. The V. I. Lenin State Library is organizing an exhibit of all the books written about the Bolshoi Theater.

HUNGARIAN FILM FESTIVAL. (Trud, April 8, p. 4. Complete text:) The Hungarian Film Festival in Moscow is enjoying great success. Thirty motion picture theaters, Palaces of Culture and clubs in the capital are showing the films "A Parcel of Land," "Mishka the Aristocrat," "Anna Szabo," "A Woman Sets Off," "The Happiness of Katalina Kis" and "Janika." About 1,500,000 persons have seen the Hungarian films during the festival.

THE HUNGARIAN FILM 'JANIKA.' (Pravda, April 4, p. 4. 125 words. Summary:) A preview of the new Hungarian comedy "Janika," released by Magyar-Film, the national agency for producing Hungarian motion pictures, was held at the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography. The action takes place in Budapest in the first years after the establishment of a people's democratic republic in Hungary and exposes the foul slander of American propaganda about the lives of the working people in

free Hungary. The film is included in the program of the Hungarian Film Festival now being held in Moscow.

NEW COLOR FEATURE FILM 'IN DAYS OF PEACE.' (Izvestia, April 8, p. 4. Complete text:) A preview of the new color film "In Days of Peace" was held at the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography April 7. The scenario is by I. Prut, the production by Vladimir Braun, photography by D. Demutsky and music by Yu. Meitus. The film deals with the lives of Soviet Navy men in peacetime, their political and service training and the high moral qualities of Soviet warriors. "In Days of Peace" was made at the Kiev Feature Film Studio and will be shown in the motion picture theaters in the near future.

NEW FILM 'SOVIET ARMENIA.' (Trud, April 7, p. 4. 100 words. Summary:) A preview was held at the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography April 6 of the color documentary film "Soviet Armenia." (produced by the Yerevan Film Studio). The film tells of the rapid growth of industry and agriculture and of the cultural achievements of the republic during the Stalin five-year plans. It reflects the construction of the Sevano-Zangin penstock, which provides electric power for both industry and agriculture.

PROFESSIONAL TOUR BY D. SHOSTAKOVICH. (Sovetskoye iskusstvo, April 7, p. 4. 100 words. Summary:) The Tour Bureau and Musical Foundation have organized a professional tour of the Belorussian Republic and Baltic republics by D. Shostakovich. The composer left for Minsk April 6, where he is to give a concert of his own compositions. The program includes a number of piano works, the Quartet No. 1 and the Quintet. D. Shostakovich will also give concerts of his works in Vilnius and Riga.

Press and Publishing

Review of the Press: THE FACTORY NEWSPAPER. (Pravda, April 7, p. 2. 900 words. Summary:) Plant and factory newspapers play an important part in organizing the work and political life of enterprises, in spreading communist education and in rallying the workers for the fulfillment of the tasks facing them. The best plant and factory newspapers are clearly devoted to their industry and are the fruits of the independent efforts of the workers of the given industry.

The achievements of these newspapers are numerous and well known. However, there are still many exceptions. Thus, the newspaper of the Azov Steel Works, *Za metal* [For Metal], flagrantly disregards the directive of the Party Central Committee to the effect that every issue of a plant or factory newspaper must be devoted to its industry. *Za metal* too often reprints articles from the general press which have no connection with the direct preoccupations of the plant workers. The newspaper's editorials are too long and dull. Many of them are addressed exclusively to public organizations and to administrations instead of the mass of the readers. Often in these articles we find sentences such as these:

"It is the duty of the Party, trade union and Young Communist organizations of the construction site to****" or "The Party and the trade union organizations must take the leadership****" or "It is high time that the heads of the departments of the plant took steps****"

Thus, instead of analyzing the defects in organization of socialist competition, the newspaper contents itself with vague appeals and organizational proposals.

It must be also pointed out that reviews of plant and factory newspapers have all but completely disappeared from the columns of many provincial and even central newspapers. Trud, for instance, almost never devotes any space to the factory and plant press.

The factory and plant newspapers form a large fighting detachment of our Bolshevik press. They must be given all possible assistance by the Party and trade union organizations as well as by the central, republic, province and local press. This assistance must be daily and effective.

(Continued on Page 43)

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets where the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines and newspapers or news services cited by Pravda and Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest.

APRIL 2-8, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

PARIS CONFERENCE

Preliminary conference—Deputy Foreign Ministers of four powers, Pr-Izv 3/4-1800; Pr-Izv 4/4-1400; Pr 5/3-1700, Izv 5/4-1900; Pr-Izv 6/4-50; Pr-Izv 7/4-2100; Pr 8/3-1600, Izv 8/4-1600. The people protest [French protests against American war bases addressed to Paris conference], by Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov, Pr 7/3-2100. International review: On a certain "Washington commentary" [Misconceptions of a Washington radio commentator on German rearmament question at Paris conference], by M. Marinin, Pr 8/4-950.

ATLANTIC PACT

Aggressive North Atlantic Pact in action—U. S. Senate approves resolution on sending troops to Western Europe, Pr 6/3-350, Izv 6/4-350. Plans for creating Atlantic bloc spy center [at Eisenhower's headquarters—Paris dateline], Pr 6/3-200. International review: Pact of aggression and adventure [Second anniversary of signing of Atlantic Pact], by M. Marinin, Pr 8/4-900. Statement by German Democratic Republic Council of Ministers on Adenauer government's initialing of Schuman Plan, Pr 6/3-1800, Izv 6/4-1800. Deal of munitions kings [On Schuman Plan], by N. Polyakov, Izv 6/3-2100. International review: Failure of Torquay conference [on tariff and trade agreement], by M. Marinin, Pr 8/4-550.

PEACE FRONT

For Peace Pact! [Reports from Albania (1), Austria (1), Bulgaria (1), Canada (1), Czechoslovakia (2), Denmark (1), France (2), Hungary (2), India (1), Norway (1), Poland (1), Rumania (2)], Pr 2/3-700; Pr 3/3-1100; Pr 8/3-900, Izv 8/3-400. (Editorial)—In name of peace and security of peoples [International support of World Peace Council's peace pact proposal], Pr 2/1-1300. Indian progressive public supports World Peace Council's appeal, Izv 3/3-100. Collection of signatures in Iran for World Peace Council appeal, Izv 4/4-50. Appeal to U.S. government by Bulgarian National Council of Fatherland Front [on supporting World Peace Council's peace pact proposal], Pr 4/4-300. Appeal of Permanent Peace Committee of Rumanian People's Republic [for signatures on peace pact proposal], Izv 7/3-250. Peace campaign [to be held in Czechoslovakia April 1-20], Pr 3/1-175; [continues], Izv 4/4-200; by Staff Corre-

spondent A. Bulgakov, Izv 7/3-1200. (Editorial)—For peace pact! [Collection of signatures begins], Izv 8/1-1100. British people demand peace [Peace meetings], Pr 3/4-225. French workers in struggle for peace [Peace meetings], Izv 3/3-200. Peace bill introduced in French Parliament, Pr-Izv 7/4-550. Preparations in Poland for holding national peace plebiscite, Izv 3/3-600. U.S. peace partisans persecuted [Peace Information Center board], Pr 5/3-150. In struggle for peace against American aggression [Shanghai section of Chinese people's peace committee meets], Pr 6/3-100. Session of Chinese People's Committee for Peace and Struggle Against American Aggression, Izv 7/3-150. Joliot-Curie, Robeson and Hewlett Johnson refused Indian entry visas, Pr 7/3-50. Attempt to undermine Thai peace movement fails, Pr 8/3-300. National Peace Assembly opens in Canada, Pr 8/3-75. In Committee on International Stalin Prizes for Strengthening Peace Among Peoples, Pr-Izv 7/1-300; Pr-Izv 7/1-150. International Stalin Peace Prize winners, by Academician D. Skobel'syn, Chairman of Committee on International Stalin Prizes for Strengthening Peace Among Peoples, Pr-Izv 7/1-1900. Photographs of the seven International Stalin Peace Prize winners, Pr-Izv 7/1. Outstanding fighter for peace [Joliot-Curie an International Stalin Peace Prize winner], by Academician A. Topchiyev, Izv 8/3-800. (Editorial)—For preserving and strengthening peace! [On International Stalin Peace Prize winners], Pr 7/1-700. (Editorial)—For strengthening peace among peoples! Izv 7/1-600.

FAR EAST

China.—Chinese people condemn MacArthur [for threat to carry war to Chinese territory], Pr 2/4-250, Izv 3/4-250. Statement by Taiwan League for Democratic Self-Government [against MacArthur's threat to carry war into China], Pr 4/4-200. Unified monetary system introduced in China, Pr 2/1-125. Pending trip of U.S. Secretary of the Army Pace to Far East, Izv 6/4-75. Achievements of Chinese electrical industry [Chinese Conference of Electrical Industry Personnel end in Peking], Pr 3/1-225. Preparation for sowing in China, Pr 4/1-150. Scientific knowledge for the masses [Exhibits, technological centers, museums, lectures, etc., organized by Chinese Ministry for Cultural Affairs], Pr 5/1-300. Movement of advanced agricultural workers [More mutual-aid brigades], Pr 6/1-200. Three American spies arrested in Tientsin [Three American-employed Frenchmen set up secret radio station at Tientsin University], Pr 7/4-75.

India.—Forty days in India [continued], by U.S.S.R. People's Artist Nikolai Cherkasov, Izv 3/3-2000; Izv 4/3-1900; Izv 5/3-1900; Izv 7/3-2000; Izv 8/3-2100.

Japan.—Orgy of Japanese reaction—Fascist proceedings in Japanese Diet [239 against 71 for depriving Kawakami of parliamentary rights], Pr 2/3-125. Nationwide patriotic conference in Japan [for multi-lateral peace treaty and against deprivation of Deputy Kawakami's rights], Pr 4/3-250, Izv 4/4-250. Strategic construction project in Japan [New coast-to-coast highway planned—new step in American plans to use Japan as military springboard], Pr 4/3-100, Izv 4/4-100. Military preparations of Japanese government [Communist member

of Diet exposes aims of budget, including appropriations for highways and larger police force], Pr 7/3-300. Activity of Society of Japanese-Soviet Friendship, Pr 4/3-75, Izv 4/4-75. Anti-American statements in Japan [5000 soldiers, some in police reserves, stage anti-American demonstration in Toyohashi], Pr 8/4-50. Rank-and-file Americans do not want to fight for interests of imperialists [Antiwar sentiment among American troops in Japan—Shanghai dateline], Izv 8/4-75. Clash between American soldiers and Japanese population [American soldiers provoke Japanese in Fukuoka streetcar], Pr 8/4-100.

Korea.—Events in Korea: Communiqué of People's Army High Command, Pr 2/4-75, Izv 3/4-75; Pr-Izv 3/4-75; Pr-Izv 4/4-75; Pr-Izv 5/4-50; Pr-Izv 6/4-50; Pr-Izv 7/4-50; Pr-Izv 8/4-50. Concern of Korean People's Democratic Republic government for population [Increase in production of necessities and development of trade], Pr 2/4-200, Izv 3/4-200. MacArthur using Kuomintang men [interpreters and pilots] in war against Korean people, Pr 2/4-200, Izv 3/4-200. MacArthur preparing to use Chiang Kai-shek troops in Korea [Congressman Martin announces receipt of letter recommending use of troops], Pr-Izv 7/4-75. American soldiers do not want to fight in Korea [AP report on low morale of Eighth Army soldiers], Izv 3/4-100. For cessation of Korean war—Against remilitarization of Japan [Pre-election speeches by Australian Labor Party leaders—Sidney and Prague datelines], Pr 7/3-175.

Malaya.—International notes: "Victory" of Scots Guards [Ten Malayan partisans killed], by V. Borovsky, Pr 3/4-550.

Philippines.—Philippine fighters [Ninth anniversary of People's Liberation Army], by V. Zharov, Pr 2/4-1600.

Viet Nam.—Atrocities by French troops in Viet Nam [Air force uses napalm], Pr 2/4-25. Statement by representative of Viet Nam People's Army High Command [on successes of People's Army], Izv 3/4-150. Successful offensive of Viet Nam People's Army, Pr-Izv 5/3-175. Oran dockers demand cessation of "sale guerre" in Viet Nam, Pr 7/4-25.

EASTERN EUROPE

Bulgaria.—Mass tree planting [45,000 hectares to be planted in 1951], Pr 2/1-125. May Day competition spreads [Special production efforts], Pr 3/1-225. Centers of socialist culture [4000 reading rooms with 4,000,000 books now in Bulgaria], Pr 5/1-200. Bulgarian court sentences American spies [active in Greece and Bulgaria since 1948], Pr-Izv 6/4-200.

Czechoslovakia.—Development of Czechoslovak agriculture in 1951, Izv 5/3-250. Construction workers master new work methods [133,000 apartments built in three years by new building methods], Pr 6/1-150.

Finland.—On third anniversary of signing Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid, Pr 2/4-650; Izv 6/3-1200; Radio speech by Prime Minister Kekkonen, Pr-Izv 7/4-1200; Helsinki meeting, Pr 6/3-400; under heading Meeting of friendship and struggle for peace, Izv 6/3-300; At Finnish Prime Minister's recep-

tion, Pr-Izv 7/4-125; Reception at Soviet mission in Helsinki, Pr-Izv 8/4-150. (Appointment)—Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet appoints Victor Zakharovich Lebedev U.S.S.R. ambassador to Finland replacing Grigory Mikhailovich Savonenkov, Pr-Izv 8/4-50. Rent increase in Finland—In Finnish Diet, Pr 3/4-425. Interpellation of Democratic League of Finnish People's Deputies in Diet [on war propaganda and military preparations on eastern borders], Pr-Izv 8/4-650.

Hungary.—Sixth anniversary of Hungary's liberation by Soviet army [Budapest meeting], Pr 4/1-250, Izv 4/4-250; Izv 5/3-200; [Article] by Secretary of Hungarian Workers' Party Central Committee Ernő Gerő, Pr 4/3-2000; [Article] by Chairman of Council of Ministers Istvan Dobi, Izv 4/3-1800; Holiday of Hungarian people, Pr 5/1-275. Attempt on life of acting Hungarian chargé d'affaires in Yugoslavia, Pr-Izv 3/4-200; Pr-Izv 5/4-350; Pr-Izv 8/4-600. New Hungarian film "Janika" [previewed in U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography], Pr 4/4-125. On a true course—Comments on Hungarian Film Festival [held in Moscow], by P. Vasilyev, Izv 6/3-500. Publication of J. V. Stalin's "Works" in Hungarian [Vol. V], Izv 7/3-50. Hungarian artists arrive [in Moscow], Izv 4/4-175; under heading Hungarian artists [musicians] on tour, Pr 5/4-150; First concert, Izv 6/4-150; under heading Hungarian artists perform in Moscow, Pr 7/4-200.

Poland.—For universal literacy [Campaign for ending illiteracy in 1951], Pr 2/1-175. Assembly-line production of trucks [established in truck factory at Starachowice (Kielce area); one truck produced per day], Pr 4/1-150. Polish-Chinese agreement on cultural cooperation, Pr 5/3-50. Leaders of illegal Stronnictwo pracy [Labor Party] group sentenced in Poland, Pr-Izv 8/4-50.

Rumania.—Struggle for economy [in Rumanian factories], Pr 2/1-100. Training qualified personnel [Rumanian workers attend technical schools], Pr 3/1-100. Tenth Congress of Rumanian Grand National Assembly [discusses state budget for 1951], Izv 8/4-350.

Yugoslavia.—Current issue of newspaper For a Socialist Yugoslavia [Organ of Yugoslavs in U.S.S.R.], Pr 7/3-175, Izv 7/4-175. Yugoslav diplomats in Bulgaria engage in espionage, Izv 8/4-125.

NEAR EAST

U.S. aggressive plans in Near East—Egyptian newspaper on aims of McGhee's trip to Near Eastern countries, Pr 3/3-125.

Iran.—Plans for Anglo-American agreement on Iranian oil [Washington conference scheduled, Grady's visits to Persian Gulf area and talks with American oil representatives], Pr 4/4-150; under heading Strange activity of American ambassador in Iran, Izv 4/4-100. Iranian oil workers in struggle for rights [Two newspapers publish telegram from striking workers], Pr 4/3-125; under heading Iranian oil workers in struggle against despotism and cruel exploitation [by Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.], Izv 4/4-300. Strike of Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. workers spreads in Iran, Pr 2/4-75; Pr 3/4-100; Pr 6/4-125.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Germany.—Delegation from Union of Soviet

Composers leaves for Germany, Pr 2/4-50. Fascists become active in Western Germany [New party formed in Munich], Pr 3/3-300. West German public demands Adenauer's resignation, Izv 3/4-25. New flagrant violation of agreement on German demilitarization—Western powers hurriedly shift West German industry to war footing, Pr 5/3-300. Against remilitarization, for German unity [Statement by President of Council of West German Evangelical Churches Heinemann], Pr 7/3-175. Consequences of remilitarization [New consumer goods tax to be introduced in Western Germany], Pr 7/3-125. German youth delegation arrives in Moscow, Pr 8/4-50.

WESTERN EUROPE

France.—Paris transport workers continue struggle, Pr 2/4-50; Gain victory, Pr 4/3-100, Izv 4/4-100. Strikes in French ports, Pr 6/4-75. French miners strike, Pr 7/3-50. Arms race undermines French economy, by Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov, Pr 4/4-1500. French National Assembly approves bill for reactionary electoral system, Pr 6/3-450, Izv 6/4-450. French workers indignant over Adenauer's pending arrival in Paris, Pr 5/3-125.

Great Britain.—Anglo-American dissension [over trade agreements and Iraq oil], Pr 2/4-350. Dissatisfaction in British Labor Party over policy of leaders [Local Labor Party meeting in London opposes war with China, atom bombs and bacteriological warfare], Pr 3/3-100. Labor Party member on British foreign policy [Condemns war in Korea and British dependence on U.S.A.], Pr 5/3-150. "War of nerves" in British Parliament, by Staff Correspondent V. Mayevsky, Pr 8/3-1600. American troops in Britain [now estimated at 30,000], Pr 4/4-100, Izv 4/4-50. On barring Chinese delegate from Britain [Prague dateline], Pr 8/4-100.

Italy.—On Seventh Italian Communist Party Congress—Togliatti and Secchi statements for newspaper Unita, Pr 2/4-650. Seventh Italian Communist Party Congress opens, Pr 4/3-600, Izv 4/4-600. At Seventh Italian Communist Party Congress, Pr-Izv 5/4-125; Pr 6/4-500, Izv 6/4-700; Pr 7/3-900; Pr 8/3-800, Izv 8/3-350. Italian people's struggle for peace, labor and freedom—Palmiro Togliatti's speech at Seventh Italian Communist Party Congress, Pr 5/4-2600; [Continuation], Pr 6/4-2300; [Condensed report], Izv 5/4-2300. Under banner of peace and freedom [Seventh Italian Communist Party Congress], by Staff Correspondent O. Chechetskina, Pr 5/4-1100. Italian Communist Party membership increases [Now 2,576,487 members], Pr 4/3-75, Izv 4/4-75. Session of Italian Socialist Party Central Committee [Milan], Pr 3/3-350.

The Netherlands.—Soviet-Dutch friendship month, Izv 5/3-250.

Spain.—Protest movement against high cost of living spreads in Spain, Pr 4/3-150, Izv 4/4-150. Spanish workers intensify struggle [Protest movement against high municipal transport fares—Paris dateline], Pr 5/4-150, Izv 5/4-100.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

South America.—On the Washington conference [Certain Latin American Foreign Ministers unwilling to send troops outside their countries], Pr 3/4-450, Izv 3/4-650. "Not one soldier for war against Korea or China!" [National Trade Union Conference

for Peace and Against Washington Conference ends in Montevideo], Pr 3/4-200. Chileans refuse U.S. "aid" [Student protests force U.S.A. to annual education agreement on Chilean government's request], Izv 5/4-75.

United States.—American geopoliticians—advocates of aggression, by P. Fedoseyev, Pr 2/3-2900. U.S. military preparations [Wilson issues first quarterly report to President], Pr 4/4-450. Truman demands new grants for military purposes [Additional \$6,422,000,000 for armed forces in present fiscal year ending July 1], Pr 7/3-125, Izv 7/4-75.

AFRICA

Tass denial [of Speaker Rayburn's statement on foreign troop concentrations in Manchuria], Pr-Izv 7/2-75.

Morocco.—Egyptian journalist on events in Morocco, Pr 3/3-400.

MISCELLANY

On Soviet cinematographers' participation in 1951 International Film Festival in France [Seven films to be shown], Pr-Izv 3/4-125. British garrison on Cyprus increased, Pr 3/3-25. Current issue of newspaper For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy! Pr 8/4-175.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

MARXISM-LENINISM

Invincible weapon [Party theory in propaganda work], by Vladimir Dobrovolsky, Pr 5/2-2100. Fourth edition of V. I. Lenin's "Works" [35 volumes], by P. Pospelov, Pr 6/2,3,4-6700.

COMMUNIST PARTY

Ninth Moscow City Party Conference [ends], Pr 2/2-125, Izv 3/1-125. Conference on questions of Party education [held by Propaganda and Agitation Department of Georgian Communist Party Central Committee], Pr 2/2-175. Seminar for secretaries of Party organizations in higher educational institutions [Lvov], Pr 2/2-75. Studies of Party officials [Ten-day seminar held by Orel Province Party Committee for secretaries of city and district Party committees], Pr 2/2-75. Party life: Raise standards of organizational work—Kalinin Province Party Conference, Pr 3/2-600. Party life: Incorrect attitude toward important matter [Tambov Province Party Committee neglects district cultural-enlightenment institutions], by Staff Correspondent I. Shirshin, Pr 3/2-450. (Advertisement)—Bolshevik No. 6 [on sale], Pr 3/4-100. Party life: Third Moldavian Communist Party Congress, by Staff Correspondent V. Subbotin, Pr 4/2-1200. Party organizations' own cause [People's welfare], by Secretary of Bashkir Province Party Committee V. Dolzhnykh, Pr 4/2-1400. Political lectures on collective farms [Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee sends lecturers to collective farms], Pr 4/2-75. (Editorial)—Skillfully combine political and economic work [Province Party conferences discuss tasks of district Party committees], Pr 5/1-1300. Party life: For intensifying Party work in every way—Orel Province Party Conference, Pr 5/2-550. Party life: Improve checkups—Pskov Province Party Conference, by Pravda's

Collective Correspondent; the editorial staff of Pskovskaya pravda [Pskov Truth], Pr 5/2-450. (Editorial)—Bolshevist concern for propaganda cadres, Pr 6/1-1300. Party life: Disclose and remove shortcomings promptly—Gomel Province Party Conference, Pr 6/2-800. Party life: The Party assignment [Communist workers in Alma-Ata Electric Equipment Factory study and work as agitators to carry out Party assignments], by Staff Correspondent A. Chernichenko, Pr 6/2-750. Follow-up: "Retaliation for criticism" [Kemerovo City Party Committee acknowledges criticism, expels director of Kemerovo Power Sales Trust from Party and rebukes head of factory inspection organization for suppression of criticism], Pr 7/2-125.

Death of M. F. Vladimirovsky.—From Party Central Committee and U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers [Announcement of death of M. F. Vladimirovsky, Chairman of Party Central Inspection Committee], Pr-Izv 3/1-100. From Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, Pr-Izv 3/1-50. From Presidium of Russian Republic Supreme Soviet and Russian Republic Council of Ministers, Pr-Izv 3/3-25. From Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, Pr-Izv 3/3-125. Elder statesman of Bolshevik party M. F. Vladimirovsky [Biographical sketch with photograph], Pr-Izv 3/3-900. From Moscow Province and City Party Committees, Pr 3/3-50. Medical report on Comrade M. F. Vladimirovsky's illness and cause of death, Pr-Izv 3/3-50. In U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers [Appointment of State Committee to Arrange Funeral of M. F. Vladimirovsky], Pr 3/1-25. In U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers—On perpetuating the memory of Chairman of Party Central Inspection Committee Comrade M. F. Vladimirovsky and on provision for his family, Pr-Izv 4/1-75. From Committee to Arrange Funeral of Chairman of Party Central Inspection Committee and Deputy to U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Comrade M. F. Vladimirovsky [Body lying in state in Hall of Columns], Pr-Izv 3/3-25; [Announcement of funeral], Pr-Izv 4/3-25. At M. F. Vladimirovsky's coffin [With photograph], Pr 4/3-750, Izv 4/3-700. Condolences from Turkmenian Communist Party Central Committee, Pr-Izv 4/3-100; from Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, Pr-Izv 4/3-75; from Gorky Province Party Committee and Province Soviet Executive Committee, Pr 4/3-125. Funeral of Mikhail Fyodorovich Vladimirovsky [Description of funeral; texts of speeches by M. A. Suslov, P. N. Pospelov and I. I. Rumyantsev], Pr-Izv 5/3-2300. Letter to editor [Family and relatives of M. F. Vladimirovsky thank comrades, friends, institutions, organizations and individuals for condolences on M. F. Vladimirovsky's death], Pr 7/4-25.

STATE AND LAW

Session of Armenian Republic Supreme Soviet [ends], Izv 3/1-100. Session of Belorussian Republic Supreme Soviet [ends], Izv 7/2-150. On themes of work of the Soviets: The city Soviet aktiv [Work of committees of Soviet], by Chairman of Kiev City Soviet Executive Committee A. Davydov, Izv 4/2-2000. (Editorial)—Major condition for successful work of Soviets [Selection of personnel and control over work done], Izv 5/1-1300. Deputy's tribune: On unified city management [Zaporozhye City Soviet and city construction organizations not working together to best advantage], by P. Obratsov, Deputy to Zaporozhye Province Soviet and Chairman of Province Planning Committee, Izv 5/2-1800.

District schools for Soviet aktiv [established in Kiev area for study of history, government, etc.; 1500 participate], Izv 5/2-150. Follow-up: "The case of Yekaterina Dubovskaya" [Stavropol Territory Executive Committee acknowledges correct criticism and instructs its members as well as Ordzhonikidze Borough Executive Committee and Stavropol City Executive Committee to heed workers' complaints; Russian Republic Ministry of Justice announces Dubovskaya installed in apartment], Izv 5/2-300. Chronicle of work of the Soviets: "Soviet Officials' Day" [Special day with lectures and exchange of experience instituted—Voronezh Province], Izv 6/2-125; Competition of village and settlement Soviets [Minsk Province], Izv 6/2-125; Worth-while initiative [Kuibyshev Province Executive Committee holds conference on "State Plan for Developing Kuibyshev Province National Economy in 1951 and Tasks of the Soviet Administrative Apparatus"], by V. Okorokov, Izv 6/2-125; Seminars for chairmen of village Soviets [held in Kemerovo Province], Izv 6/2-75; Conference of chairmen of Udmurt village Soviets, by I. Mironov, Izv 7/3-100.

WOMEN

Scientific work of Dagestan women [Dagestan women study in agricultural, pedagogical and medical institutes], Pr 3/2-75.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

Construction projects of communism are nationwide cause [Reports from Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station and Novosibirsk Machine-Building Factory], Pr 2/1-1000; [Urals Machine-Building Factory], Pr 5/1-750; [Volga-Don Construction Project and Tsymlyanskaya Hydroelectric Center], Izv 5/1-700; [Kuibyshev and Odessa], Pr 6/1-800; [Lvov and Northern Crimea Canal], Izv 6/1-900; [Saratov scientists and workers], Pr 7/2-600. Follow-up: "Fill orders for great construction projects promptly" [Urals factory acknowledges criticism, strives to fulfill April quota on earthwork equipment], Izv 8/3-100. Deputy's tribune: Steady stream of freight to the great construction project [Ministries of Railroads and Inland Shipping fail to organize steady flow of supplies to Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station], by F. Loginov, Head of Stalingrad Hydroelectric Construction Project and Deputy to Russian Republic Supreme Soviet, Izv 7/3-1500. Exhibit of new building materials [opens in Riga], Pr 7/2-125. State 3% lottery loan [Official table of winning numbers in March 30 drawing in Kharkov], Izv 6/4-500.

INDUSTRY

150th Anniversary of Kirov Factory.—Letter from Stalin to Kirov Factory, Leningrad, on 150th anniversary and award of Order of Lenin, Pr-Izv 3/1-150. Awards to outstanding workers of Kirov Factory of U.S.S.R. Ministry of Transport Machine Building [43 awards listed in Pravda, 37 in Izvestia; lists to be continued], Pr 3/1-250, Izv 3/1-200. Awards to Kirov Factory on 150th anniversary of founding and for outstanding services to country, Pr-Izv 3/1-50. (Editorial)—Creative labor for welfare of motherland, Pr 3/1-1200. Photographs of Kirov Factory officials, Pr 3/1; Workers, Izv 3/2; Factory meeting and a senior foreman [addressing meeting], Izv 4/1. Factory of revolutionary traditions, by Secretary of Kirov Borough Party Committee Ivan Zamchevsky, Pr 3/2-1300. In name of

triumph of communism, by Director of Kirov Factory N. Smirnov, Pr 3/2-1500. (Editorial)—Heroic working class of our motherland, Izv 3/1-1100. A world of great and glorious life, by A. Baikov, Senior Foreman of Kirov Factory Rolling Shop and Deputy to U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, Izv 3/2-1000. Innovators, by B. Kezhun, Izv 3/2-750. (Poem)—"Youth," by Mikhail Dudin, Izv 3/2-150. Eugene Savich's brigade [carries on traditions of cooperative work], by K. Sukhin, Izv 3/2-250. Glorious path, by Kirov Factory Chief Engineer A. Zakharin, Izv 3/2-2100. Celebration at Kirov Factory, Pr 4/1-800, Izv 4/1-850.

On economic themes: For better utilization of equipment in machine building, by Minister of Heavy Machine-Building Industry N. Kazakov, Pr 2/2-2000. Clear the way for advanced methods! [Union republics' Ministries of Building Materials Industry insufficiently utilize advanced production methods in brickyards], by Chairman of Central Committee of Trade Union of Workers in Building Materials Industry Ye. Levitskaya, Pr 2/2-900. Advanced workers in scrap metal collecting [in Kiev City and Province enterprises], Pr 2/2-150. In the newspapers: Worth-while initiative [Vladimir newspaper publicizes scrap metal collection], Pr 2/3-125. Patriotic initiative of Malygin family [Vladimir Tractor Factory workman and family pledge collection of extra 2000 kilograms of scrap metal by May Day; call on other workers to follow example], Izv 6/2-150. Letter to editor: Against formalism in leadership of competition [Award presented to Armavir Instrument Factory received by shop foremen, not by workers who led competition], by planer in "Armalit" Factory Instrument Shop N. Bondar; [Facts confirmed, but Armavir City Party Committee takes no action], Pr 2/2-900. Books on Donets Basin innovators [published by Stalino Province Publishing House], Pr 3/3-150. Award to Minister of U.S.S.R. Aircraft Industry Comrade M. V. Khrunichiev on 60th birthday, for services to country, Pr-Izv 4/1-50. Special production efforts in honor of May Day [Report from Dnepropetrovsk steel workers], Izv 4/1-75; [workers in Dnepropetrovsk Province industrial enterprises], Pr 5/2-150; [workers in Frunze enterprises and at Leningrad smelter], Izv 5/1-275; [Tbilisi Machine-Tool Factory workers, Rustavi iron and steel workers, Chiatura miners and Ura Electrical Equipment Factory workers], Izv 6/1-300; [Karelo-Finnish workers], Izv 7/2-200; [Donets Basin miners and North Sea sailors], Izv 8/2-250. Log driving begins [on Belorussian rivers], Pr 4/2-100; Log driving begins in Belorussia, Izv 4/1-150. Clear the way for new technology in log driving [Kama River Steamship Company fails to introduce more efficient Dalmatov method of log driving], by Staff Correspondent Ya. Kachan, Pr 5/2-1000. Letter to Stalin from Kuznetsk Basin coal miners [reporting pledges for 1951], Pr-Izv 4/1-800; from Stalino Province coal miners, Pr-Izv 5/1-750. (Editorial)—Competition of Kuznetsk and Donets Basin miners, Pr 4/1-1100. (Editorial)—Toward new successes in competition of Soviet miners! Izv 4/1-1000. Spring fishing season [25,000 fishermen prepare for fishing on the Volga and north shore of Caspian Sea], Pr 4/2-75. (Editorial)—Conduct spring fishing in exemplary manner, Izv 6/1-1300. Letter to editor: Raise organizational role of departments of fishing industry [Astrakhan Province Soviet and district Soviets neglect needs of fishing industry], by I.

Malorov, Head of Department of Fishing Industry, Caspian District Soviet Executive Committee, Astrakhan Province, Izv 6/3-450. The Donets Basin [Donets Basin workers are Stalin Prize winners], by V. Poltoratsky, Izv 5/2-2000. Letter to Stalin from Krasnodar Territory oil industry personnel [on fulfillment of 1950 plan and pledges for 1951], Pr-Izv 6/1-800; from Kuibyshev Province oil industry personnel, Pr-Izv 7/2-2000. Following method of Stalin Prize winner [Tbilisi footwear factory increases output], Pr 6/2-100. Reserves of Krivoi Rog Basin [Managers of iron ore mines neglect full utilization of technology, ventilation of mines], by I. Simonov, Secretary of Party Organization at K. Liebknecht Mine Administration, Izv 6/2-1500. For better utilization of technology [Special production efforts at Novosibirsk Instrument Factory], Izv 7/2-200.

AGRICULTURE

Special production efforts to mark Uzbek cotton growers' letter to Stalin [Reports from South Kazakhstan, Azerbaidzhan and Kirgiz cotton growers], Pr 2/1-500. Millionaire collective farms in Belorussia, Pr 2/2-125. Aviation serves agriculture [Twice as much sowing by air planned in northern Siberia in 1951 as in 1950], Pr 2/2-75. New citrus fruit plantations [Azerbaidzhan], Pr 2/2-75. (Feuilleton)—In their own words [Leading collective farmers speak in own words at scientific conference of Saratov Agricultural Institute, rather than read difficult reports prepared for them by scientists], by G. Vorobyev, Pr 2/3-1200. In fields of country [Spring sowing begins in Vakhsh Valley and South Ukraine], Pr 3/2-450; [Ukraine, North Kazakhstan, Chkalov Province, Moldavia, Kursk Province and Lvov Province], Izv 4/1-300; [Dzhambul Province, Ukraine and southern Volga area], Pr 5/3-450; [Western Siberia and Kulundinskaya Steppe area], Izv 5/1-75; [Yerevan Province, Dzhar-Kurgan District (Uzbekistan) and Kishinev Province], Izv 6/1-150; [Stavropol Territory, Kuban, Voronezh, Kirov and Kalinin Provinces], Izv 7/2-250; [Stalinabad and Zaporozhye Provinces], Izv 8/3-75. Incomes of Volga collective farmers increase [More bread, butter, meat, etc., paid for workdays on Kuibyshev Province collective farms], Pr 3/3-150. Agricultural schools fail in their duties [Eight in Ryazan Province train students in outmoded specialties], by Staff Correspondent I. Lukin, Pr 4/2-500. New buildings in villages [on Georgian Republic collective farms], Pr 4/2-100. Bring about faster transition to new irrigation method—Negligent attitude toward important matter [Kazakh Republic Ministries of Agriculture, Water Resources, Cotton Growing and State Farms criticized], by Staff Correspondent N. Zagorodny, Izv 4/2-900; Indisputable advantages [New irrigation system successfully introduced in Ararat Valley collective farms], by Staff Correspondent A. Bagdasaryan, Izv 4/2-600. Garden plots for workers and employees in 1951 [Secretariat of Central Council of Trade Unions instructs trade unions to aid in work], Pr 5/2-100. Machines for draining swamps [First ten amelioration machine stations to be organized in Belorussia in 1951], Pr 5/2-125. Letter to editor: Organize supply of biological preparations [Quality of vaccines for farm animals poor; transportation undependable], by A. Vartanov, Head of Epizootic Section of Georgian Republic Ministry of Agriculture's Veterinary Administration, Izv 5/2-700. Mechanization of collective farm livestock sections [on Moscow Prov-

ince collective farms], Pr 6/2-175. Strains and harvests [Need to utilize new strains of grains and grasses], by Prof. A. Krylov, Chairman of State Commission for Testing Strains of Grain, Oil-Bearing Crops and Grasses, Izv 6/2-2100. Lectures by advanced combine driver [to students of M. Gorky Agricultural Institute, Kazan], Izv 6/3-200. Follow-up on unpublished letter [Kharkov Province collective farm complains of chairman's actions; chairman dismissed], Izv 6/3-100. Fully utilize M.T.S. reserves [Competition for better utilization of technology on Zaporozhye Province M.T.S.], by Staff Correspondent N. Vlasov, Pr 7/2-550. Young agricultural specialists [139 graduated from Kalinin Agricultural Institute in Crimea], Pr 7/2-50. Letter to editor: On the collective farm work records [District executive committees and agricultural departments in Kalinin Province do not insist that collective farm chairmen record work done by brigades], by rural cultural-enlightenment worker V. Troitskaya, Izv 7/2-450. Awards to [three] Sumy Province collective farmers for high yields of kok-sayyz seeds, Izv 7/2-150; to [four] Odessa Province, Ukraine Republic combine operators for high output in harvesting and threshing grain, Izv 7/2-200; to [six] Omsk Province M.T.S. combine operators for high yields in harvesting and threshing grain, oil-bearing plants and grass seed, Izv 8/1-300. Letter to Stalin from collective farmers, workers on state farms, M.T.S. and irrigation systems, and agricultural specialists of Azerbaidzhan Republic cotton-growing districts [on achievements in 1950 and plans for 1951], Pr-Izv 8/1,2-8000.

TRANSPORTATION

Navigation [begins] on Caspian, Pr 3/2-100; on Neman River, Izv 5/1-25; on upper Dnieper, Pr 7/2-100.

CITIES

Kazan changes [250% as much housing completed in 1950 as in 1949], Pr 3/3-150. Production of building materials [New factories to begin production in 1951 in line with Moscow building program], Pr 4/2-200. Reconstruction of Novgorod [continues], Pr 5/2-125. Municipal development of Ashkhabad [200,000 square meters of housing, 19 schools, 14 hospitals, libraries, scientific institute, etc., built in two years], Pr 7/2-200.

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Before resort season [79 sanatoriums in Ukraine Republic prepare for summer season], Pr 5/2-100. (Feuilleton)—Doctor Kitayev's grievance [Pension due to old physician refused by Dzerzhinsky Borough Department of Kuibyshev Social Security Administration], by V. Martynov, Izv 8/3-1100.

CULTURE

Improve film services to rural population [Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee finds shortcomings in film equipment, insufficient propaganda, irregularity of film showings], Pr 2/2-125. Development of lecture propaganda—Plenary session of All-Soviet Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge [opens in Moscow], Pr 3/2-275; [ends], Pr 4/2-150, Izv 4/2-250. (Editorial)—Scientific knowledge for the masses! [All-Soviet Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge], Pr 8/1-1100. Fol-

low-up: "Books to lumbermen" [Action taken to improve book trade in Archangel Province], Izv 5/2-50.

SCIENCE

Conference on problems of Pavlov physiology [opens in Moscow], Pr 6/2-250. In U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences [Meeting of Presidium discusses tea cultivation], Pr 7/2-200.

EDUCATION

Collective farmers receive higher education [Tadzhikistan], Pr 4/2-175. New textbooks for Georgian schools [20 printed, 53 to appear], Izv 5/1-100. "Pedagogical readings" [Teachers and officials deliver reports at meeting of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences in Moscow], Izv 6/1-125; Pr 7/2-125.

THE ARTS

Work by young artists [Moscow Province children's art exhibit opens], Pr 2/2-125; [Ends], Pr 3/2-150. New Tatar play [at Kamal Tatar State Theater depicts youth as production innovators], Izv 4/2-100. Review of people's talents [Plays performed by Moscow factory workers, engineers and students], Pr 5/2-225. Review of people's talents [Amateur concert in Petrozavodsk], Izv 5/2-175. Rural amateur theaters increase [Now 400 in Stavropol Territory], Izv 6/3-150. On 175th anniversary of U.S.S.R. State Academic Bolshoi Theater—In All-Soviet Anniversary Committee [Plans made for celebration], Izv 7/2-250. Award to U.S.S.R. People's Artist Amvrosy Maximilianovich Buchma on his 70th birthday and for outstanding services in development of Soviet theater, Pr-Izv 8/1-50. New color feature film "In Days of Peace" [Film on life of Soviet sailors in peacetime previewed at Ministry of Cinematography], Izv 8/4-75.

LITERATURE

Criticism and review: Colorful stories [Collection of stories and essays by Sergei Antonov "Machines Drive Along the Roads"], reviewed by G. Kholin, Izv 7/2-900. (Advertisement)—Novy mir No. 4 [on sale], Izv 7/4-100.

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

In the newspapers: Follow through [Kirovskaya pravda (Kirov Truth) reports in too general terms on factory's attempts to reduce production costs], Pr 2/3-300; Newspaper of Dnieper project workers who are now at Kakhovka [Veterans of Zaporozhye project publish own paper at new project], Pr 2/3-150. Review of the press: Propaganda of great construction projects of communism [Stalingradskaya pravda (Stalingrad Truth) prints reports from work at construction projects, but neglects questions of Party political work], Pr 4/2-1100. Follow-up: "Clear manifestation of people's initiative" [Belorussian Republic newspaper Zvyazda (Star) acknowledges criticism and institutes stricter control over material published and readers' conferences on letters from workers], Pr 4/2-100. Review of the press: The factory newspaper [Importance and shortcomings], Pr 7/2-900.

SPORTS

For world championship—Chess match

between Botvinnik and Braunstein [Eighth match], by Grossmeister A. Kotov, Pr 2/4-250; Pr 3/4-100; by International Master V. Panov, Izv 3/4-200; [Ninth match], by Grossmeister A. Kotov, Pr 4/4-300; by International Master V. Panov, Izv 4/4-225, Izv 5/4-50; Pr 5/4-100, [Tenth match], by Grossmeister A. Kotov, Pr 7/4-275; Pr 8/4-150; by International Master V. ov, Panov, Izv 8/4-175. [Games] For U.S.S.R. soccer championship, Pr 2/4-100, Izv 3/4-75; Pr 3/4-175; Pr 8/4-50. Tennis meet [ends in Moscow], Pr 2/4-100. (Feuilleton)—Special tour d'honneur for Kanapin [Sports "fix" in Alma-Ata] by Sem. Narinyani, Pr 7/3-1200.*

MISCELLANY

Photographs of Stalin Prize winners, Pr 2/1; Izv 3/1; Pr 4/1; Pr 5/1; Izv 5/1; Pr 6/1; Izv 6/1; Pr 8/1; Izv 8/1. Award to P. N. Kумыkin on 50th birthday, for services in foreign trade, Pr-Izv 4/1-50. From commandant of City of Moscow [Moscow garrison to wear summer uniforms beginning April 10], Pr-Izv 4/4-25; Pr 5/4-25. In Nagorno-Karabakh [Progress in autonomous province under Soviet rule], by Pravda collective correspondent, the editors of Sovetsky Karabakh [Soviet Karabakh], Pr 5/2-225. Articles for spring season [Kirgiz light industries produce spring textiles, clothes, shoes], Pr 5/2-100. Before

tourist season [67 tourist resorts for workers to open in May], Pr 5/4-125. News notes [Six items], Pr 3/2-200; [Four items], Izv 4/2-150; [Five items], Izv 5/2-175; [Three items], Izv 6/3-125. Flood of greetings [from various organizations to J. V. Stalin on his 70th birthday], Izv 4/2-1100; Pr 6/2-1000, Izv 6/2-1100. Central radio broadcasting system [Program for following day and one, two or three networks], Pr 2/4-250; Pr 3/4-300, Izv 3/4-200; Pr 4/4-400, Izv 4/4-250; Pr 5/4-400; Pr 7/4-300; Pr-Izv 8/4-250. Theater program, Pr 2/4-75; Pr 3/4-100, Izv 3/4-75; Pr 4/4-125, Izv 4/4-150; Pr 5/4-125; Pr 7/4-100, Izv 7/4-25; Pr 8/4-75, Izv 8/4-200.

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hydroelectric power installations remain unclear, let us point out that these installations already have exerted an extremely beneficial influence on "the American way of life," only not for the common people but for the magnates of capital.

An overwhelming share of the electric power produced by the hydroelectric stations which comprise the western group of the Bureau of Reclamation (and Grand Coulee belongs to this group) was released in 1947 to the electric-power monopolies for resale and has been spent for the needs of war plants and various industrial enterprises. Thus, the Grand Coulee hydro-

electric station, erected by the hands of the unemployed with the funds of the American taxpayers, is a vital source of super-profits for various monopolies, and serves, first of all, as an electric-power base for the preparation of a third world war.

Such is the real background of the Grand Coulee installation. Whatever attempts are made by Truman and his patrons to camouflage the military objectives of the U.S.A. and to present them as peaceful construction, they will not succeed. It is known to the whole world that there is no peaceful construction in the America of today.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Sports

Physical Culture and Sports: MOSCOW NEEDS A YACHT CLUB: (By A. Borisov, Inspector, Water Sports Station of the Central Council of Trade Unions. Trud, April 8, p. 4. 350 words. Condensed text:) Before the revolution yachting was a privilege of the "gilded youth." Now this fascinating sport has become truly a mass sport, followed by people of all ages and occupations. ...

In 1938 a small wooden structure, the C.C.T.U. Yacht Club, was erected on the Klyazma reservoir of the Moscow Canal. ... There has long been need for a new club building, with auditoriums for lectures on theory, with rest rooms, service buildings and workshops. ... At one time the Central Council of Trade Unions set aside funds and once even materials were purchased, but hundreds of yachtsmen continue to have only the dilapidated old building for their club. The fact is that Comrade Mogilevsky, head of the state sanitary inspection of the canal, will not give permission for building a yacht club. He cites a number of regulations which prevent the construction of "industrial enterprises which foul the water of the canal." Yet a yacht club is far from this category! ...

It is time to cut this Gordian knot. The unfounded prohibition on construction of a yacht club on the Klyazma reservoir must be annulled.

Miscellany

DECREE OF PRESIDUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET—(Pravda and Izvestia, April 4, p. 1)—awarding the Order of the Red Banner of Labor to Comrade P. N. Kумыkin on his 50th birthday for services to the country in the field of U.S.S.R. foreign trade.

BEFORE THE TOURIST SEASON. (Pravda, April 4, p. 4. Complete text:) In May 67 tourist centers will hoist the flag of the summer season. This year about 2,000,000 working people will spend their vacations in excursions and hiking through their native land. The secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions has approved 36 routes, a considerable number of which pass through picturesque localities in the Caucasus and the Crimea. Tourists will visit historic spots, climb mountain peaks and vacation on the Black Sea coast. Excursions along the Volga will hold considerable interest. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Inland Waterways has allocated a special steamer for tourist excursions. From the ship's decks the tourists will see the vast construction projects of the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad Hydroelectric Stations.

The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U.S.S.R. Yet these materials of the Russian press have remained largely inaccessible to many who need to possess them to study and interpret present-day developments in the Soviet Union.

To help meet this need, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has undertaken to publish this Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

SELECTION

The two most important Soviet newspapers, Pravda and Izvestia, are received by air mail. Their contents are utilized in the Current Digest as a general rule within approximately one month after the date of their publication in Moscow.

These two carry the highest authority among Soviet newspapers, and print most of the general news and information carried by the Soviet press as a whole. The more important items from these two papers are given in full in the Current Digest. Others are condensed, summarized or represented by headline and bibliographical reference.

The Current Digest also contains selections from approximately 40 other Soviet newspapers and magazines which are not usually received in the United States by air mail. Because of the necessary time lag, only material of special or lasting interest to persons engaged in the study of Soviet developments is reprinted from these papers and magazines.

Thus the Current Digest gives the subscriber a broad picture of the news that has been presented to the Soviet public by the Soviet Union's two leading dailies, together with their articles and comment; and selections from the Soviet magazines, and from Soviet newspapers dealing with varied fields of special interest, such as industry, agriculture, labor and youth.

THE INDEX

All the material in each issue is grouped under subject matter headings, and subscribers receive a quarterly index to the Current Digest. The index also covers other translations of current Soviet materials and the contents of Soviet publications printed in English, and should thus provide a comprehensive guide to Soviet press material available in English.

TRANSLATION AND CONDENSATION

Since the Current Digest is intended to provide documentary materials, every effort is made to preserve the sense and spirit of the Russian text. Each item appearing in the Current Digest carries a reference to the Soviet publication in which it appeared, the date and the page. All items translated in full are designated by the notation (Complete text). The word (Condensed) indicates portions have been omitted; each such omission is shown by leaders [...], while the total number of words in the original, noted at the beginning of the item, enables the reader to gauge the extent of omissions.

All items marked (Complete text) or (Condensed) retain the exact phraseology of the original throughout. Those marked (Summary) may be restated for the sake of brevity, except where quotation marks indicate passages in the original phraseology.

When the Russian text contains a quotation from English or a foreign language,

the quoted matter is presented as translated from the Russian. When a quotation within the Russian text is incomplete, stars are used instead of leaders to show that the omission was made by the Russian author rather than by the translator.

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Permission may be secured from the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies to quote more than 300 words and to cite the Current Digest as source of the translation.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

The subscription rate for the Current Digest, including the quarterly index, is \$50.00 a year to institutions, organizations or persons paying \$100.00 a year to the sustaining fund. A reduced rate of \$25.00 a year may be granted to persons associated with any sustaining institution or organization as faculty members, staff members or staff associates. These

reduced-rate subscriptions must run concurrently with the sustaining subscription. Single copies of the Digest or Index are \$3.00 each.

Fuller translations of material translated in the Current Digest are obtainable upon special request at standard translation fees.

TO OUR READERS

As the Current Digest grows and expands, its contents will cover a broader range of subject matter. Readers are invited to submit comment, criticism and suggestions regarding selection of material and manner of presentation.

All communications should be addressed to the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 413 West 117th Street, New York 27, N.Y.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON SLAVIC STUDIES

SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

Gudok [The Whistle], newspaper of the railroads.
Izvestia [News], organ of the government.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], youth daily.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet].
Kultura i zhizn [Culture and Life], devoted to questions of ideology.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette].
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], newspaper for children.

Pravda [Truth], organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture].
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts].
Trud [Labor], organ of the Soviet trade unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette].
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow].

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, a fortnightly concerned with political, social and economic questions.
Bloknot agitatora [The Agitator's Notebook], a pocket guide for Communist organizers and lecturers in the Soviet Union.
Krokodil [Crocodile], devoted to humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitelnaya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], dealing with adult education and indoctrination.
Ogonyok [The Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy].
Semya i shkola [Family and School].
Slavyanye [The Slavic World].
Sotsialisticheskaya zakonnost [Socialist Jurisprudence].
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture].
Sovetskaya kniga [The Soviet Book].
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music].
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education].
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law].
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics].
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy].
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History].
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade].
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of the Moscow Patriarchate].

Periodicals of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. in the fields of history and philosophy, economics and jurisprudence, literature and philology.

Literary monthlies:
Novy mir [New World].
Oktyabr [October].
Znamya [Banner].
Zvezda [Star].

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e. g., Tchaikowsky, Alexander):

| | | | | | |
|---|----|---|----|---|----------|
| а | а | к | kh | х | kh |
| б | b | л | l | ц | ts |
| в | v | м | m | ч | ch |
| г | g | н | n | ш | sh |
| д | d | о | o | щ | shch |
| е | e | п | p | ъ | (omit)## |
| ё | yo | р | r | ы | y |
| ж | zh | с | s | ь | (omit)## |
| з | z | т | t | э | e |
| и | i | у | u | ю | yu |
| й | if | ф | f | я | ya |

* г = v in genitive endings -ero (evo), -oro (ovo).

** е = ye when initial and after б, в and all vowels except и, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.

† ь = o after ж and ш.

†† Combinations -и and -и = y.

ко = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).

ь and ь before vowels are transliterated y.

† ь after н = iu.

†† я after н = ia; after н = a, as in Izvestia.